FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 14, 1847. [NO. 1580.]

PRINTED WEEKLY
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have taken the Store formerly occupied by P. P. Johnson & Co., Southeast corner of Market square, where they are now receiving a large and general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Among which are, superfine black, blue, and brown Cloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths, for over coats; steel mix'd ditto; super black and fancy Cassimeres; plain and fancy plaid Sattinets; gold mix'd and plain Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Kersey and wool Linseys; worsted Plaids; fine bed Blankets; saddle and negro ditto; bed Tickings; [illegible] Drapes; birdseye ditto; Towelling; blch'd and brown Shirtings; brown and blch'd Drills; plaid Cork Linings; black and fancy silk Velvets; super satin and cashmere Vestings; Valencia ditto; gent. [illegible] Scarfs and Cravats; worsted and cashmere Shawls, some very fine; children's silk and worsted [illegible]; lawns, book and Checked Muslins; plain and [illegible] Bobinets; muslin Edgings and Insertings; cotton Thread Edgings.

For Ladies' wear—fine Cashmeres; satin stripe [illegible]; French do; Orleans Cloths; plain Thibet [illegible]; Alpacas; plaid and satin stripe do; [illegible] colored dress Silks; [illegible] do; French, English and American Prints, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

[illegible] Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, [illegible] and Parasols.

The above Stock embraces every article [illegible] found in a Dry Goods Store, all of which [illegible] sold at the lowest market prices, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

Sept 7, 1847. 79-3m

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a Copartnership under the name and style of COOK & POWELL, for the purpose of transacting a general [illegible] business, and have taken the Store [illegible] recently occupied by Mr. [illegible] W[illegible], where they are receiving their [illegible] Stock of GOODS, embracing

Staple Dry Goods,

Hardware, Hollow Ware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Shoes & Boots, Saddles, Bridles and Martingales, a large stock of Ready-made Clothing, Crockery, Glass and Stone Ware.

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF GROCERIES.

They invite the attention of [illegible] as they are satisfied that their Stock [illegible] and they are determined [illegible] by any respectable establishment in the Town. Orders [illegible] executed as though [illegible] were present to select for themselves.

JOHN H. COOK.
JOHN W. POWELL.

Sept 6, 1847. 79-3w

ORLANDO CHEEKS,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Dental Surgeon.

[illegible]

79-tf

Particular References.

[illegible]

J. BRASELMAN, Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville, that he is at Mr. B[illegible]'s Hotel, and offers his services in the [illegible] of his profession, if applied to immediately, as he proposes to remain a short time.

A successful practice for the last 30 years requires no further recommendation.

Sept 6. 79-tf

10 HHDS. and 10 tierces MOLASSES, just received and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

Also, Cedar Falls DOMESTICS. 2w

Sept 7.

NEW BOOKS.

MEXICO and her Military Chieftains, illustrated, 50; D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, four vols in one, $1 13; The Tower of London, 50; The Protectorate, by D'Aubigne; Irish Sketch Book, 50; The Duke and The Cousin, 25; Katty's Relations, by Miss Leslie, 25; The Divorced, by Lady Bury, 25; Flirtation, by ditto, 25; Tales of the Spanish Seas, by Herbert, 25; Wealthy Citizens of the City of New York, 25; The Gardener and complete Florist, 25; Bronson's Elocution; Wayland's Political Economy, &c. just received.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 4.

WANTED TO LEASE,

FOR the next year, or a term of years, a comfortable Dwelling House, conveniently situated to the business part of the town.

T. WADDILL.

August 31, 1847. 79-tf

NOTICE.

THE Magistrates, Civil and Military Officers, Teachers in Schools and Academies, with their Pupils, and Clergymen of the several denominations, of Robeson County, are respectfully invited to attend and join the procession on the occasion of laying the Corner Stone of the new Academy and Lodge at Lumberton, on Saturday, October 2, 1847.

An Address will be delivered by Bro. R. S. French.

Sept. 2, 1847. 79-3w

Carolinian copy till 1st Oct and send acc't to Treas. Lumberton Lodge.

HAY.

68 BALES Northern Hay, just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Aug 9, 1847. 74-3w

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed to the two tenements West end of the Hybart Buildings, on the North side of Hay street, next adjoining D. & W. McLaurin on the West, and E. Glover, Jeweller, on the East, which is about midway between the Fayetteville Book Store and Observer Office, and the Market House, where he hopes his old friends and customers will call and see him.

He is now receiving his fall supplies, which will be found to embrace a general stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY,

All of which will be sold at a small advance on cost, either at wholesale, retail, or in barter.

The undersigned intends to try the experiment of selling at smaller profits this season than is usually charged, and would therefore especially invite cash purchasers and those who buy on short time, to call and examine his stock before buying elsewhere.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

August 28, 1847. 79-tf

LOST OR STOLEN.

THREE Boxes, containing Books and Medicine, belonging to Doct D. Evans. The finder will be liberally rewarded, by leaving them at the Store of

S. J. HINSDALE.

Sept. 6, 1847. 79-4w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1847.

John Strickland and others, *vs.* Alexander Strickland and others.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Alexander Strickland resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in November next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Clinton, the third Monday in August, A. D. 1847.

THOMAS I. FAISON, Clerk.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 79-6w

JAMES BANKS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fayetteville, N. C.

FAMILY PILLS

FOR the cure of Headache, Giddiness, S[illegible] Rheumatism, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, [illegible] Worms, Dropsy, Asthma, [illegible] of the Skin, [illegible] Colds, Gout, Gravel, Female Complaints, Nervous Complaints and all other Diseases arising from IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, and MORBID SECRETIONS OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH.

Every disease to which the human frame is subject, originates from impurities of the blood or derangement of the digestive organs. These Pills being compounded exclusively of such ingredients as nature intended should operate on the impurities of the Human System, strike at the root of the disease, removing all impurities from the body, opening the pores externally and internally, separating all foreign and obnoxious particles from the Chyle, so that the blood, of which it is the origin, must be thoroughly pure—necessarily securing a free and vigorous action to the Heart, Lungs, Liver and Stomach, thereby restoring health by opening the pores, cleansing the veins and arteries, [illegible] purifying the blood, they render the system not only [illegible] but also [illegible] case, even when all other [illegible] failed.

Within the last twelve months, more than one hundred cases of the most *aggravated* forms of Dyspepsia have been cured by this Medicine, where rigid dieting, the Blue Pill, and almost every other means had been resorted to without any benefit, and when death stared the miserable victim in the face.

For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE and J. H. & J. MARTINE.

DR. GORDON'S PILLS.

GREAT ARRIVAL!

30 Bushels or 25,000 Boxes of Dr. Gordon's Family Pills.

THE vast and increasing demand for this new and justly celebrated Medicine, and the numerous cures they are daily effecting in all portions of the country where they have been introduced, of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and Bilious Diseases, with their well known attendants, Sick Headache, &c. has induced the undersigned to make arrangements to receive their stocks direct from the Proprietor, and would say to their numerous customers that they are prepared to supply them, wholesale or retail, at New York prices.

$2 per dozen, or 25 cents per box.

By P. MELVIN COHEN, No. 19 Hayne-st.

A full stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, and on inquiry will be found in all country Stores.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

TESTIMONIALS.—Extract of a letter from Dr. Waines, of Philadelphia, Feb 2, 1846: "Your Pills are the mildest in their operations, and yet most powerful in their effects, of any that I have ever met with in a practice of eight and twenty years. Their action on the chyle and hence on the impurities of the blood, is evidently very surprising."

Extract of a letter from Dr. Henry Hall, of Quebec, L. C., March 6, 1841: "For bilious fevers, sick headaches, torpidity of the bowels, and enlargement of the spleen, Dr. Peters' Pills are an excellent medicine."

For sale by all the Druggists in Augusta, Hamburg, and in Charleston by P. M. COHEN.

Also, for sale by the Druggists generally, HARRISON'S OINTMENT, an unfailing remedy in the cure of all kinds of Wounds, Sores, Scalds and Burns, and the Piles. Price 50 cents.

A fresh stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, E. J. HALE, and J. H. & J. MARTINE.

August 10. 76-eowly

INVALUABLE

FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on the Uses of the Lungs, Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, and Diseases of the Heart. On the Laws of Longevity, and mode of preserving male and female health, symmetry and beauty; exposing causes and cure of those diseases that produce Consumption, or shorten life, as Affections of the Skin, Spine, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Liver, Scrofula, Piles, Gravel, and Female Complaints. Its rules, easy, practical, and pure, form a guide to perfect health and long life. 28 Engravings, 324 pages. 50 cents. Postage 9½ cents. By SAMUEL SHELDON FITCH, A. M. M. D., at 707 Broadway, New York.

Any person remitting fifty cents, free, will receive one copy, by mail, to any part. The Trade supplied.

July 1847. 50-eowly

Blank Warrants for sale here.

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, at the old Stand, my Fall and Winter Supply, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Hollow-ware, Hats, Shoes, and Clocks.

Also, a good assortment of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS—some very superior. All of which I am willing to sell at the lowest market prices for cash, or exchange for country produce.

W. DRAUGHON.

Fayetteville, Aug. 23, 1847. 77-8w

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber on the 1st day of August, my Negro man HANIBAL, about 30 years of age. He is a bright Mulatto, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and weighs about 140 pounds. He is a Carpenter by trade, is a very intelligent negro and will no doubt pass himself off for a free man. I understand that his mother lives in Chatham County, where it is very probable he is gone.

JOHN C. McLAURIN.

Laurel Hill, Richmond, Aug. 24. 77-tf

FOR SALE.

THE House and Lot at Chapel Hill, belonging to Mrs. Anne C. Hall. The Lot contains 1½ acres. The Garden is excellent and has in it a number and variety of fruit trees. The House is convenient, having six good rooms, and is situated on the best street for the market, and near to the College, while it is at the same time retired from the most public parts of the village.

The terms will be accommodating, and a reasonable credit given on good security. Address Mrs. Hall at Chapel Hill, until 1st November.

August 20, 1846. 77-4w

THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to employ a male Teacher, who is qualified to teach the Latin, Greek, and English Languages, to take charge of a small School. The salary will be $300 and board.

Applications to be made to [illegible] Smith and [illegible], [illegible] miles above Fayetteville, Fayetteville P. O.

August 16, 1847. 77-tf

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE Subscriber offers his remaining stock of **Dry Goods and Groceries** at New York prices. Call soon, if you wish good bargains, as I expect to close in a few days. All persons indebted to me, either by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN C. DYE.

August 23, 1847. 77-tf

Also for sale, a second-hand Peddlar Wagon and Buggy—good as new.

STEAMER WATEREE.

THIS Boat has been purchased to run from this place to Charleston, the ensuing Season. She is of very light draught, and substantially built. She is now being put in first rate condition, and will be ready to receive Freight in Charleston by the first day of September next.—She is to be commanded by Capt. White, so favorably known as the late commander of the Steamer Anson. The Agents at Charleston will be Messrs. Smith, Mowry & Son, and B. King, Esq. at Georgetown. All Goods shipped by this Boat from either of the above places, will only be charged with the actual expenses paid out. No commissions will be charged for Receiving and Forwarding. There will be no charge made for receiving and forwarding Cotton, or any other Produce shipped by this Boat.

AUG. P. LACOSTE,
Agent at Cheraw.

Cheraw, S. C., July 27, 1847. 75-9w

HERR CLINE.

THIS Splendid Race Horse and Stallion will make his Fall Season in the vicinity of Fayetteville, commencing 20th August, and ending 10th October, and will be let to a limited number of **Mares** at Ten Dollars each, to be paid when the **Mare** is ascertained to be in foal. Herr Cline is the only living colt of the old imported Sir [illegible], and inferior to none of his get, as a race horse, having made the best time in his three mile races that was ever made in America.

This is probably the only opportunity of raising colts from this distinguished horse, as very urgent applications are made for him to go South, where his colts are highly prized. His extended Pedigree can be seen on his handbills, or the turf register.

SOLOMON PARKS,
Agent for the owner.

August 21, 1847. 77-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1847.

Samuel Chaney and others, *vs.* Amos Chaney and others.

Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Amos Chaney and the heirs of Nathan Chaney, dec'd, to wit: John Chaney, Jr., Margaret (who intermarried with one Jackson,) David Chaney, Jesse Chaney, Sarah (who intermarried with one King,) Maslen Chaney, Lucy (who intermarried with one Lane), Martha Chaney, Jas. Chaney, Rachael Chaney, Willena Chaney, Julia Ann Chaney, Mary Chaney, and Amos Chaney, Jr., the Defendants in this suit, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday in November next, then and there to answer, plead to, or demur to the Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Thomas M. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in August, A. D. 1847.

T. M. SMITH, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 77-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1847.

Jacob Hubbard *vs.* Alexander May.

Original Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Alexander May, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of July, A. D. 1847, and the 72d year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 77-6w

NOTICE.

LEFT my bed and board near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, without my knowledge, on the night of the 15th inst., my wife SABARA, without any provocation and without my leave. I therefore forewarn all persons from harboring or trading with her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

ALBERT WRIGHT.

August 16, 1847. 76-6wpd[Pr. adv $2 10]

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned are now receiving their Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing the largest stock ever offered by them, and which they feel disposed to sell cheap for cash, or on the usual time to prompt customers. Country Merchants and others are invited to examine for themselves.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

August 31, 1847. 78-3m

P. S. All persons indebted to us by note or account of six months' standing, will please call soon and settle.

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1847. 97-77-4w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, A. D. 1847.

Duncan McFarland and others, *vs.* William Cowper McFarland and others.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, James Odum and wife Mary Jane, Isaac Hoffman and wife Caroline, and Alexander McLeod, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in October next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday in July, A. D. 1847.

R. S. McDONALD.

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 77-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1847.

Jacob Hubbard *vs.* Alexander May.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Alexander May, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of July, A. D. 1847, and the 72d year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 77-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1847.

G. S. Hubbard *vs.* Alexander May.

Original Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Alexander May, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of July, A. D. 1847, and the 72d year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 77-6w

Botanic Medicines.—Cayenne Pepper, Bayberry, Golden Seal, Slippery Elm, &c. &c. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR

MALLETT & HUSKE.

April 20. 71f

NEW LAW BOOKS.

CRABB on Real Property, 2 vols., $7 50.
Saunders on Pleading and Evidence, $7 50.
For sale by E. J. HALE.

April 20.

SUPERIOR Winter Sperm OIL, and Tanners' Oil in barrels, for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

July 5, 1847. 70-tf

HOTCHKISS'S

VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.

Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with [illegible] this business in different parts of the State.

EDUCATION.

ST. TIMOTHY'S HALL,

A School for Boys,

At Catonsville, six miles from Baltimore, Md.

REV. L. VAN BOKKELEN, A. M., RECTOR.

THE extensive buildings of this Institution are now complete, and furnish ample accommodations for 80 pupils, the limited number. They have been erected specially for their present purpose, and contain all the conveniences found in similar buildings in the Northern and Eastern States. The position is renowned for its salubrity and the beauty of its scenery. The grounds contain nearly 100 acres, 20 of which are a grove of Forest Trees, and afford sufficient space for the appropriate recreations and amusements of Youth. The course of instruction embraces every branch from the elements of an English education to a thorough preparation for the Sophomore or Junior classes of College, or for Mercantile life. The system of instruction in the Classics is a modification of that pursued with such eminent success by Rev. T. K. Arnold, of England. The Rector is assisted by experienced Teachers, who are graduates of our best Northern Colleges, and his effort will be to establish in Maryland a School of the highest grade for instruction and discipline. All the accomplishments consistent with a christian institution can be acquired. Vocal and Instrumental Music receive special attention, and are taught upon very reasonable terms. Physical Education is systematized by regular periods for exercise, and the character of the exercise is adapted to a perfect development of the body.

Parents desiring a thorough education for their sons, are invited to visit the Hall and examine all its departments. The Rector will be pleased to have visiters pass a day in the School, and notice its management in every detail. Parents from the South passing through Baltimore and wishing to place their sons at School, are invited to visit St. Timothy's Hall, which it is thought will furnish all the advantages of instruction and climate which can be obtained in any of the Northern States.

Terms—$100 per Session of 5 months—vacation in April and October. Reference is made to the following gentlemen, many of whom have sons at the School:

Rev. Dr. Drane,
Dr. Thos. H. Wright,
Mr. Wm. A. Wright,
Mr. Levin Lane,
Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Jr.,
Dr. John H. Hill,
Mr. A. H. Van Bokkelen, } Wilmington, N. C.
Mr. Warren Winslow, Fayetteville, N. C.
Mr. Thos. J. Pugh, Bertie county, N. C.

Prospectuses will be forwarded as desired, by addressing A. H. Van Bokkelen, Wilmington, N. C.

July 29, 1847. 74-3m

National Loan Fund

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF LONDON.

"A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan."

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital £500,000 sterling, or $2,500,000,

Besides a Reserve Fund (from surplus premiums,) of about $185,000,—Part of the Capital is invested in the United States.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George st., Hanover Square, Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.

U. STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS,

(Chief Office for America, 74 Wall st., N. Y.)

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Ch'n.	Sam'l S. Howland, Esq.
John J. Palmer, Esq.	Gorham A. Worth, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq.	Sam'l M. Fox, Esq.
Jas. Boorman, Esq.	Wm. Van Hook, Esq.
Geo. Barclay, Esq.	C. Edw. Habicht, Esq.

EDW'D T. RICHARDSON, Esq.,
General Accountant.

Pamphlets, Blank Forms, Tables of Rates, Lists of Agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office, 74 Wall st., or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies.

J. LEANDER STARR, General Agent for the U. S., and B. N. A. Colonies.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Aug. 2, 1847. 74-3m

A GREAT BARGAIN IN DEEP RIVER LANDS!

THE Subscriber having determined on removing to the West, offers for sale his PLANTATION on Deep River, 12 miles North West of Carthage, containing 500 acres, well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, and Tobacco.

It is seldom that such an inducement is offered to purchasers to buy. The Land will be sold for two-thirds of the original cost a few years since, and the entire crop of Corn and Cotton, Farming Utensils, a good stock of Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, thrown in. Immediate application is desired, as I am determined to sell the first opportunity.

DONALD STREET.

Moore county, July 16, 1847. 72tf

Fever and Ague Sufferers!!!

Beware of Counterfeit and Substitute Tonic Mixtures.

MOST of you have heard of that Old Favorite and Sterling Medicine—the Great National Remedy for Fever and Ague, "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," which always CURES safely and eradicatingly, without Barks, Arsenic, Mercury, or Vitriol.

Well, some miscreants have stolen the name of Tonic Mixture, (after having become popularised by the great success of this *Original* Tonic Mixture,) and have affixed it to their worthless trash, hoping thereby to deceive you! Be on your guard therefore! and purchase only of the duly authorised Agents for its sale.

Inventor and Sole Proprietor, JOHN R. ROWAND, M. D., Graduate of the University of Pa.

Office No. 143 Arch (or Mulberry) street, Philadelphia.

August 2, 1847. 74-3m

RUNAWAY.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail in Richmond county, N. C., on the 5th June 1847, a negro man who says his name is George, and belongs to Robert Wilson of Alabama. He is about 28 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, weighs about 180 lbs., full round face, with a crescent-shaped scar on his upper lip.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward and comply with the law, or the boy will be dealt with according to Act of Assembly.

R. T. LONG, Jailer.

Rockingham, July 26, 1847. 74-6m

[Pr. adv. $8 00.]

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1847.

Henrietta Campbell, widow, *vs.* C. J. Campbell, Jos. Seawell and wife Eliza, Murphy V. Jones and wife Henrietta, Heirs at Law of Hugh Campbell, dec'd.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the Court that Joseph Seawell and wife Eliza, are inhabitants of the State of Alabama, and not of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Observer for six weeks, for the said Joseph Seawell and wife to come in at the next term of this Court, to be held for the said County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition as to them will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1847.

J. McLAURIN.

[Pr. adv. $3 60.] 75

100 CASKS UNSLACKED LIME, for sale by

H. LEETE.

July 5, 1847. 75-tf

1847.

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, and offer for sale by wholesale and retail, their large and extensive stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing almost every article that is usually kept in the Dry Goods, Hat, Shoe and Hardware and Cutlery line, all of which have been recently purchased in the Northern Markets, at Auction and Private Sale under the most favorable circumstances, and many at much below what they could now be bought.

They respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally, to give their stock an examination before laying in their Fall supplies, as great pains have been taken and much time consumed in order to obtain every article at the lowest price, so as to offer every advantage that would be gained by going further North.

New supplies will be received throughout the season as they are wanted.

W. C. J. & CO., Hay Street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.

Fayetteville, N. C. Aug. 31, 1847. 78-tf

N. B. Always on hand a large assortment of Double and Single Barrel GUNS, with all the necessary equipments.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are receiving their supply of NEW GOODS, at the OLD STAND, next door South of Messrs. J. Huske & Son.

Also, at the NEW STORE, East of the Market, known as Shackelford's Corner, a splendid stock of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths; Cassimeres; Marseilles and Silk Vesting; new style Cashmeres, for Ladies' dresses. Also, all styles of Silk Dresses and Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, and Prints of all the newest styles.

Also, a splendid stock of HATS, BONNETS, and SHOES, and many other articles in the Dry Goods line.

G. & H. McMILLAN.

August 31, 1847. 78-2m

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are receiving and have now in Store, a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, &c. &c.,

Among which are—

500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 bags Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
5 bbls. W. & W's Crushed ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
75 kegs Cut Nails, (assorted,)
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Factory ditto.

—ALSO—

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Cassia; Epsom Salts; Saleratus; Copperas; Indigo; Madder; Window Glass and Putty; Cotton Bagging; Manilla and Bale Rope; Cast, Blister, and German Steel; Steel Shovels and Spades; Rowland's Mill and Cross-cut Saws; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky Pat Axes; Carriage Springs and Axles; Tin Plate and Wire; Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms for *Cash*, Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

August 30, 1847. 78tf

SPLENDID LOTTERIES,

To be drawn in September, 1847.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)

40,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.

Class 60, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, September 25, 1847.

Lowest Three Number Prize $500!!

SCHEME.

1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of $10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 2,243, 3 Prizes of 2,000, 3 of 1,500, 3 of 1,300, 5 of 1,250, 200 of 500, &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of		25 Wholes	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters	32 50

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,

Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

August 19, 1847. 77-tdpd

In Store and for Sale,

20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugar, of extra quality for family use.
Stewart's Crushed, Powdered, and Loaf Sugar,
10 boxes "Hull & Son's" patent mould Candles, 20 lbs. each—a superior article.
10 boxes "Colgates" brown Soap.
A few ½ bbls. extra No. 1 Mackerel.

Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

July 5, 1847. 70-tf

The World hates Pretence not Piety.—It is not true, as this bad writer (Dr. Styles) is perpetually saying, that the world hates piety. The modest and unobtrusive piety which fills the heart with all human charities, and makes a man gentle to others and severe to himself, is an object of universal love and veneration. But mankind hate the lust of power when it is veiled under the garb of piety; they hate canting and hypocrisy; they hate advertisers and quacks in piety; they do not choose to be insulted; they love to tear folly and impudence from the altar, which should only be a sanctuary for the wretched and the good.—*Sydney Smith.*

Stolen Kisses.—On learning from the Courier des Etats Unis that a man named William Snyder had been condemned in the United States to pay a fine of six dollars, for having kissed a young girl without her consent, the charming Blanche D. exclaimed:

"Ungrateful country! thou shalt not have my bones! I will, as did Lafayette, emigrate for a noble cause to the country of Franklin."

"And pray, what will you do there?" asked a friend, in wonder.

"Do? make a fortune by being kissed without my consent."

POETRY.

EARTH'S ANGELS.

Why come not spirits from the realms of glory
To visit the earth as in the days of old,
The times of sacred writ and ancient story?
Is heaven more distant? or has earth grown cold?

Oft have I gazed when sunset clouds receding
Waved like rich banners of a host gone by,
To catch the gleam of some white pinion speeding
Along the confines of the glowing sky.

And oft when midnight stars in distant chillness
Were calmly burning, listened late and long,
But Nature's pulse beat on in solemn stillness
Bearing no echo of the seraph's song.

To Bethlehem's air was their last anthem given,
When other stars before The One grew dim?
Was their last presence known in Peter's prison?
Or where exulting martyr's raised their hymn?

And are they all within the veil departed?
There gleams no wing along the empyrean now;
And many a tear from human eyes has started,
Since angel touch has calmed a mortal brow.

No: earth has angels, tho' their forms are moulded,
But of such clay as fashions all below,
Though harps are wanting and bright pinions folded,
We know them by the love-light on their brow.

I have seen angels, by the sick one's pillow,
Theirs was the soft tone and the soundless tread,
Where smitten hearts were drooping like the willow
They stood "between the living and the dead."

And if my sight by earthly dimness hindered
Beheld no hovering cherubim in air,
I doubted not, for spirits know their kindred,
They smiled upon the wingless watchers there.

There have been angels in the gloomy prison,
In crowded halls—by the lone widow's hearth;
And where they passed, the fallen have uprisen—
The giddy paused—the mourner's hope had birth.

I have seen one whose eloquence commanding
Roused the rich echoes of the human breast;
The blandishments of wealth and ease withstanding,
That hope might reach the suffering and opprest.

And by his side there moved a Form of beauty
Strewing sweet flowers along his path of life,
And looking up with meek and love lent duty;
I call her angel, but he called her Wife.

O many a spirit walks the world unheeded,
That, when its veil of sadness is laid down,
Shall soar aloft with pinions unimpeded,
And wear its glory like a starry crown.

A friend once informed us that one of the most ludicrous sights he ever saw was on the Ohio river. He was going up that beautiful stream in a large steamer, when the boat encountered a vast raft, something more than a mile long, and quite half a mile wide, with a small house in the very centre of it. It was coming down rapidly with the current, when the steamboat, notwithstanding her efforts to avoid the collision, found herself in the "toils" of the raft, having caught in such away between its unevenly projecting timbers as to be quite incapable of extrication; and now it was that the doughty captain, upon the extremest point of the bow of his boat, with doubled fists and "indignation in his aspect," apostrophized the navigator of the raft, and poured out on his head the vials of his anger; while the proprietor of the "well-wooded" floating acres, whose downward course it was impossible to stem, was seen slowly approaching in the distance, holding his hand behind his ear, as if anxious to hear what "the captain said." As soon as he came within hail, and was made fully sensible of the anathemas that were being hurled against him, he took a short black pipe out of his mouth, spat twice, and replied: "You go to the devil with your little steamboat! I don't want any o' your saace! Get eout o' the way!" And, resuming his pipe, he slowly wended his way back to his cabin. After being borne down some eight or ten miles, the steamer was at length extricated, and the captain went on his way.—*Knickerbocker.*

Captain Jo.—During Doniphan's march from El Passo to Chihuahua, the black servants of the different officers of the regiment formed themselves into a company. There were twelve of them, of which number eleven were officers and one high private. Jo——, servant to Lieut. D——, was elected captain. He was the blackest of the crowd, and sported a large black feather with a small black hat—also a large sabre with an intensely bright hilt—which same sabre was eternally getting involved in the intricate windings of his low legs. With Jo for captain they were a formidable body, and to hear them talk, they would do wonders! During the battle of Sacramento, however, the company were not to be seen, but after the battle was over, they were espied breaking out from the wagons and joining in the pursuit. That evening one of our officers attacked Jo about his company.

"Well, Jo, I hear your men were hid behind the wagons, during the fight!"

"Lieutenant, I'se berry sorry to say it am de truf! I done everyting—I call'd on de paterism of de men—I injoked dem by all dey hold most deah in dis world and de nex, but it was no go; dey would git on de wrong side of de wagons."

"And what did you do there?"

"I stood dar gittin' cooler, and de firing kept gittin' hotter, and at last de cannon balls cum so ormighty fass, I thought de best ting dis nigga could do, war to git *behind de wagons heself!*"

"Local."—On the morning of Commencement-day, cries of 'murder,' 'help,' &c. were heard issuing from a house in Chapel-street greatly to the alarm of the neighbors, several of whom immediately rushed in to ascertain the cause; when lo, and behold! the lady of the house was discovered with her husband across her lap, on whom she was inflicting a regular *spankado*, for some breach of family discipline, and who was making the welkin ring at the top of his voice for assistance.—*New Haven Reg.*

ANOTHER LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT TYLER,

RELATIVE TO THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

To the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer.

The very brief letter under my signature, which was evoked by a paragraph in the *National Intelligencer*, and kindly given a place in the columns of your paper, some two months ago, has, to my no little astonishment, called forth a public letter from the pen of Senator Houston, of Texas, on matters not put in issue by the article which, because of the great respectability of the paper in which it appeared, I deemed it proper to notice. Nothing certainly was further from my intention than to have involved the Ex-President, now the Senator from Texas, in the necessity of any exposition upon the subject. Whatever doubt existed as to his real desire for the annexation of Texas to the United States had, by a previous publication, either in the form of a speech or letter—I forget which, nor is it material to remember—been sufficiently cleared up by the declaration that he had only coquetted with England in all that he had done, with a view, as we are now told, to produce an impression with the over-credulous people of the United States, as well as those entrusted with the administration of their affairs, that the "golden moment" for annexation had arrived, and, if permitted to pass, could never be recalled.

Aided by the silence of the Texas press, and, for aught I know, by other and still more imposing means, Mr. Houston certainly succeeded in impressing Gen. Jackson—to whom, in the exuberance of his devotion, he ascribes the whole honor of the measure—with the belief that the coquette would, unless prevented by prompt action, very soon fall into the arms of another, and thus be forever lost to the United States. That time-honored patriot has descended to the grave, under the full conviction that what he avouched to the American people was true in every word and in every letter. He was incapable of giving utterance to what he felt to be untrue; and I may safely add, that he looked too deeply into the deeds of men, and understood too thoroughly their motives, to be easily deceived. He saw as readily as others the great stake at issue in the question of annexation—a stake which the leading States of Europe would be quite as eager to gain as the United States—and he possessed as full a knowledge of the necessity which would compel Texas to resort to expedients to rescue herself from the unhappy condition in which Mr. Houston describes her to have been in 1841, as the President of Texas himself.

These expedients are now for the first time promulged to the world by Mr. Houston, as having been deliberately weighed, considered, and adopted by himself. The first was to obtain annexation with the United States; that failing, the second was to obtain from Mexico the recognition of the independence of Texas; and, failing in both these, the third was to form a defensive alliance with some foreign Power against Mexico. In order to accomplish the last two of these objects, the President of Texas had spread out before him as broad a field for diplomacy as could well have been desired. His first expedient—annexation to the United States—was very soon exhausted, since Mr. Reilly, who had been instructed to propose annexation at an early day of my administration, so utterly failed as not only to withdraw the proposition, but to accompany the withdrawal with the declaration that Texas would never renew it. After Mr. Reilly's failure, the question naturally arises, what course did the President of Texas then pursue? Did he fold his arms in apathy, or did he press on to the accomplishment of his second and third expedients? Did he seek to interest other Governments in the affairs of Texas, so far as to induce their interposition with Mexico, in order to obtain an acknowledgment of independence? And was it, or not, through their interposition that a quasi armistice was at length obtained?—an armistice which, however, opened the door to an acknowledgment of Texan independence by Mexico no wider than it had before stood.—After the failure of his first expedient, did Mr. Houston stand with his arms folded, and fall into an apoplectic slumber? It was not until his Presidential term had run the greater part of its course, that the United States Executive, startled by intelligence received from London, and confirmed by the Representative of Texas at that Court, deemed it necessary to institute inquiries, through its accredited organs, for the purpose of ascertaining the true condition of things. These inquiries developed the active efforts made by associated individuals to ensure the fulfilment of their intrigues and the extent of the countenance which had been bestowed upon them by the Ministry of Great Britain, which was more publicly and openly avowed on the floor of the British Parliament, in a debate in which Lord Brougham, whose sentiments were fully re-echoed by the British Minister, bore a conspicuous part. In that debate the Texan was declared to be the all-important question; and this, not so much on its own account in the abstract, as in its bearing and effect on the condition of the United States.

There was no longer any room to doubt but that the eyes of foreign Powers, as well as of associated companies, were strained in that direction; and I repeat in this place, what I said in my former letter, that I resolved upon the proposition for annexation as the readiest, if not the only mode "to scatter the web of their intrigues," either actual or contemplated. Notwithstanding, however, the authentic information received by the United States Executive, all of which has been heretofore in official documents communicated to the public, and notwithstanding the great interest with which Texas was regarded by the distinguished statesmen of England, Mr. Houston, who is not content to speak for himself alone, but also for the whole world, would fain induce the country to believe that the British Ministry folded their arms in inaction, and that the Abolition Society of Great Britain reposed in undisturbed slumber. He seems also most strangely to forget that the city of Mexico was as important a place for the concocting and carrying on intrigues as the city of Austin itself.

In taking the initiative I was not in the least controlled by the feelings of the Texan Executive, nor did any thing which had proceeded from it stimulate me to action. Texas was surrounded by well-known embarrassments, exhausted by a long war, her industry paralyzed, and her resources almost annihilated; and, as she had been repeatedly repelled in her advances to the Government of the United States, it was naturally concluded that she would look elsewhere for succor and for aid. The Executive of Texas had tried annexation and failed; it had not obtained a recognition of independence by Mexico. What other expedient remained but to make the best terms it could with either France or England, or both, which, giving it breathing time, would enable it to repair the energies of the country, and recover it from the state of deep depression in which it was placed? The American Minister (Mr. Murphy) was therefore directed to urge annexation on the Executive of Texas. This was accordingly done, and Mr. Houston, in his letter, sets forth the terms which, as a condition precedent, he thought it proper to exact from an over-zealous but devoted friend to the measure. I must be permitted to say that it would have better concluded Mr. Houston's account of the matter if he had seen cause to have informed the public that the terms thus exacted were promptly disavowed by the Executive, it being firmly fixed in its devotion to the Constitution of the United States, and that constitution nowhere conferring the power on the President to transfer his authority over the army or navy, or any portion of either, to a foreign potentate, or to enter into any alliance, defensive or otherwise, without the previous sanction of the Senate. This was as well known to Mr. Houston as to myself. He had filled important stations in the United States prior to his emigration to Texas, and was believed to be well acquainted with the limitations and restrictions imposed by the constitution on all its functionaries. Mr. Houston will pardon me for frankly saying that this arrangement, thus made with Mr. Murphy, did at the time excite a suspicion on my part that he wanted but a plausible pretext to defeat annexation altogether. He will find in that fact, independently of their own personal merits, the secret motive for the appointment of Gen. Howard, who had belonged to Mr. Houston's military family when Governor of Tennessee, in place of Mr. Murphy; and, after the death of Gen. Howard, of Major Donelson, from the household of Gen. Jackson, who was regarded as the idol of Mr. Houston's political worship. Both these gentlemen were well worthy of their appointments, and acquitted themselves of their high duties with ability and zeal; but yet could I have been satisfied at the time that the President of Texas was playing the coquette, and merely indulging in a course of innocent flirtation, in order to awaken the jealousy of the people of the United States, it is quite probable I should have selected for the mission others who stood more closely allied to my administration. The flirtation with Mr. Murphy was very soon quieted by a disavowal of what he had inconsiderately but from the best of motives been led to do, but when the coquetry with England was afterwards actually carried, through the active agency of the British Minister, into an acknowledgment by Mexico of the independence of Texas, upon the sole condition that she would renounce annexation to the United States, it was as near becoming serious as any love affair in the calendar. What if the United States had presented at the time no definite proposition for annexation, is any one prepared to say that the Mexican proposition would not have been accepted? Will any one venture to say that Gen. Jackson was so far deceived, or the American people so far misled by their jealousy as to have been mistaken in supposing that "the golden moment" had in fact arrived? Or can it be said that I was very far mistaken in the declaration that the proposition for annexation scattered to the winds all the webs of intrigue wherever woven? Alas for annexation if the American Executive had been driven to the alternative of presenting a new basis of negotiation in place of definitive terms.

In declaring the opinion that the death of Mr. Upshur, and the appointment of an adjunct commissioner to Mr. Van Zandt, alone prevented the completion of a treaty at an earlier day, I neither designed to utter complaint against an all-wise Providence for removing from my side my friend and able counsellor, nor against the Executive of Texas for appointing an adjunct commissioner. It was a solemn occasion, that of merging the absolute sovereignty of one State into that of others, and Texas could not well have used too much caution in its performance. Certain it is that no adjunct could have been more acceptable to the United States than Governor Henderson. I do not urge that view to show that so secret had been, and so expeditious would have been, the course of the United States Executive on the subject, that the treaty, but for the two circumstances alluded to, would have been consummated before the speculators in Texas stocks or holders of Texas lands would ever have heard of it. I think the remark admits in fairness no other construction.

As to the ascription made by Mr. Houston to General Jackson of the success of the measure, I have nothing more than this to say, that I took the initiative without any previous consultation with that distinguished man. He gave to the action of the Executive his zealous and cordial support, and I would be the last to deny him the full measure of honor which his patriotic advocacy implied. His name was undoubtedly a tower of strength to any cause which he espoused; but there were other auxiliaries who deserve to be noticed in connexion with the matter. I omit the names of Mr. Upshur, Mr. Nelson, and Mr. Calhoun, who successfully filled the chair of the State Department, and after them of my entire Cabinet. They were a part of my own identity, and that each was worthy of my confidence and that of the country is sufficiently demonstrated by the fruits of their labors. I choose to mention others, not members of my political family, among the most prominent of whom was Mr. Walker, the present Secretary of the Treasury, whose writings unveiled the true merits of the question, and, aided by the expositions of many of the editors of the newspaper press, brought the public mind to a just and sound decision.

I was myself sustained and encouraged by the opinions of other distinguished citizens, among whom I take pleasure in mentioning the name of one who once would have commanded the respect, if not the confidence, of thousands, but who at the time rested under a cloud, and spoke to me from the shades of Andalusia—I mean the late Nicholas Biddle, with whom I differed so widely on the subject of the Bank of the United States. His bright and accomplished mind did not fail to embrace in its full extent the value of the virtual monopoly of the cotton plant secured to the United States by the acquisition of Texas—a monopoly more potential in the affairs of the world than millions of armed men.

I have only to say, in conclusion, that I shall content myself in all else that relates to the annexation of Texas, by referring to the public and official documents already spread before the country.

JOHN TYLER.

New York, Sept. 1, 1847.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

FROM OUR EXTRA OF FRIDAY MORNING.

The New Orleans Picayune, received this morning, brings us highly important news from Gen. Scott's army, which we hasten to lay before our readers:—

New Orleans, Sept. 3.

American Arms again Victorious.

The Mexicans defeated by General Scott in two distinct Engagements.

THE CITY OF MEXICO AT OUR MERCY.

The News of Gen. Scott's Advance Confirmed—The Position of El Penon Turned—Gen. Valencia Defeated—Gen. Santa Anna Defeated—A Suspension of Hostilities Solicited and Granted—Congress Summoned and Negotiations to be Resumed—Safety of Major Lally's Train—Shooting of Lieut. Henderson and Party, &c. &c.

The steamship Fashion, Capt. O'Brady, arrived yesterday evening from Vera Cruz, by the way of Tampico. She left Vera Cruz on the 27th of August, and Tampico on the 29th.

The news by this arrival is the most important we have received in many months from Mexico. Our army has not only advanced to the city of Mexico, but it has had two engagements with the enemy close under the walls of the city and defeated them. The Mexicans have been brought to supplicate a suspension of arms, and Gen. Scott has granted it. The Mexican Congress has been convoked to take into consideration Mr. Trist's propositions.

The news was received in Vera Cruz on the evening of the 26th ult. by an express courier from Orizaba, who brought down the following letter to Mr. Dimond, the collector at Vera Cruz, to whose courtesy we are indebted for the use of the letter, which we proceed to give:

"Orizaba, August 25, 1847.

My Dear Friend—The Mexican mail, which has just come in, brings the following intelligence, which I copy from the *Diario Oficial del Gobierno*. Being of so great importance, I send you this express courier, who will be with you to-morrow about 12 o'clock.

On the 20th two brigades commanded by Gen. Valencia and Santa Anna went out to attack the Americans near *San Angel. Valencia's division has been completely defeated, and Santa Anna, after the first rencontre, fell back also in disorder to the city.

They immediately after this asked for a suspension of hostilities, and offered to hear the propositions of peace from Mr. Trist.

The next day the Minister of Foreign Relations invited the Congress, through the newspapers, to meet for that purpose.

These are the great facts which no doubt will bring after them peace.

*Another letter says *Los Llanos de San Angel*."

Another Express arrived in Vera Cruz on the 26th, with letters containing the same news in substance, and the following translation of the announcement of it in the *Diario Oficial del Gobierno*:

[Translated from the Diario Oficial del Gobierno.]

"On the 20th August Scott's troops, who intended marching on Penon, turned it and arrived near Tacubaya. As soon as the news was known at Mexico Valencia's division went out to attack the Americans at *Los Llanos de San Angel*, and was completely routed. Next came Santa Anna, with another division, which shared the same fate after some fighting. The Mexicans retreated to the capital in great disorder, and such was the panic created by their defeat that the Minister of Foreign Relations immediately convoked the Congress to take into consideration Mr. Trist's proposition. A suspension of arms was demanded by the Mexicans and granted. The Americans are around Mexico, but had not entered the city on the 21st."

Such are the meagre details which we have of these important events. No couriers from Gen. Scott's army direct have been able to get through, so far as we can learn. But from the foregoing statements it is manifest that Gen. Scott holds the city of Mexico at his command. That Gen. Scott did not choose to enter the city is manifest. He was doubtless deterred from entering it by a desire to save the pride of the Mexicans when upon the eve of important negotiations. It is now supposed that the extraordinary courier which left Vera Cruz for Mexico on the 12th ult., a day in advance of the regular English courier, was the bearer of instructions to the British Minister to offer again his mediation; and we think we may safely say that he was instructed to do so if possible before Gen. Scott entered the capital. We believe the instructions were positive, and no doubt they were obeyed. Having absolute confidence in this representation of the acts of the English Government, we think it reasonable to suppose that Gen. Scott was influenced by a knowledge of this mediation to trust once again to the efforts of Mr. Trist to negotiate a peace, and so spared the Mexicans the humiliation of the armed occupation of their capital. His characteristic humanity may also be presumed to have strongly influenced him to save Mexico from the violence of a hostile occupation. We may recur to this point and the prospects of peace which some may now entertain.

We have given none of the rumors current in Vera Cruz as to the fall of Mexico. They are evidently founded on imperfect rumors of the real state of facts. The rumors circulated here that Santa Anna and Valencia were taken prisoners we believe are totally unfounded.

In regard to the train under Maj. Lally, the intelligence is favorable. We are informed from a very responsible source that he is known to have passed Perote and been on his way in safety to Puebla. He made some delay in Jalapa. Our readers may be interested in what is said of the movements of the train prior to its leaving Jalapa, in the Sun of Anahuac.

The *Boletin* of Jalapa says that the train, after having been attacked at Cerro Gordo, retired to the Plan, at the same time the guerrillas also retired. On the following day the train commenced marching for Jalapa, and on Thursday evening had not yet entered that place. On the 19th it was reported at Jalapa that the guerrillas would attack our troops near that place, and all the evening the road for near a mile was covered with men, women and children, whom curiosity had attracted there. This gave rise to firing of cannon and musketry from our troops, and the citizens succeeded in reaching their homes without receiving any injury.

"The guerrillas are said to have numbered 350. The fire commenced at half-past 5 o'clock and lasted but a short time. At night tranquility prevailed in the city, and a party of mounted men from the train entered the city and passed through the principal street; at the same time guerrillas were seen near by. The *Boletin* says that the loss on the side of the guerrillas was small.

"At 11 o'clock on the 19th Major Lally inquired of the alcalde whether the citizens of Jalapa would commit hostilities against the Americans if they entered, or not. To which the alcalde answered, that the population was unarmed; but that a number of guerrillas being in the neighborhood he could not take the responsibility of their actions. On the morning of the 20th the train of wagons and the troops entered the city. The *Boletin* says that the wagons are filled with sick and wounded.

"Yesterday [the 24th ult.] it was rumored in Vera Cruz that Father Jarauta had attacked the train a short distance the other side of Jalapa, but that he had been driven back by our troops, with loss on both sides."

In addition to the foregoing we have been favored with the two notes following, the first of which is a translation from the Spanish:

"Jalapa, August 23, 1847.

"The American army, after much suffering on the road, has been again attacked at Dos Rios by 700 guerrillas, and badly enough treated. Even before the entrance into Jalapa there was some firing. Last night, at 9 o'clock, the Americans entered the city firing and retreated one *minus*. He was lassoed by one of the guerrillas. This morning they sent a flag of truce to the *Ayuntamiento* (City Council) to ascertain whether they should enter as friends or foes, but without awaiting an answer they began to enter and continued up to 1, P. M., when all got in. There are 76 wagons and 895 men, among whom 317 are wounded and sick. Maj. Lally is sick—the horses are worn out—for which reason it is supposed they will remain here some time. It is said that Father Jarauta will attack them to-night—but nothing positive."

The other note is as follows:

"Jalapa, Aug. 23, 1847.

"Major Lally with his command is still here, and will probably remain here some time. The guerrillas have [illegible] from this neighborhood, but to where they have gone I am unable to say. Aburto, the guerrilla chief, died in Jalapa a few days since, some say of a wound received in one of the attacks on Maj. Lally's command, and others by fever."

We do not entertain any doubt that the train, as mentioned above, had passed Perote and gone on in safety to Puebla.

Intelligence reached Col. Wilson on the morning of the 27th ult., that Lieut. David Henderson, of Captain Fairchild's company of dragoons, and his party who were sent out by Capt. Wells on the 15th of August to apprise Maj. Lally of the approach of reinforcements, were all shot by the guerrillas. There is little or no doubt of the correctness of this sad intelligence. Lieut. Henderson was a resident of New Orleans, and but recently embarked as a volunteer in his country's service. He was a printer by profession, a man of courage and enterprise, and his fate will be sincerely lamented by his numerous friends.

It is now very generally believed that Capt. Besancon's company went up with the train under Major Lally.

The following letter gives some facts that we have not before seen, though news promptly reached here of the insurrection in Yucatan.

Correspondence of the Picayune.

"Vera Cruz, Aug. 27, 1847.

"*Gentlemen*: On Sunday last the city was startled with intelligence from Yucatan that the whole Indian population of that State had risen against the whites, and in some districts massacred entirely the white population, with the exception of the women, whom they only spared for a fate still worse than death. The news was received here by the French Consul in a communication from the French Consul at Campeachy, and the massacre he says was universal, no distinction being made except between Indians and whites. In some of the districts the whites have succeeded in reaching the cities and were there waiting succor. There is good reason to hope these will be able to defend themselves until they are reinforced. At Campeachy they were in expectation of an immediate attack. The French brigs of war *La Peyrouse* and *La Pilate* have, it is understood, both been ordered to Campeachy, and there is a report that Com. Perry is about ordering down one of the vessels of our squadron. There is, perhaps, some exaggeration in the accounts of the extent of the massacre, but of the main facts there is not a doubt. The Indians in Yucatan have been more oppressed than in any other part of Mexico, because the landholders are generally absentees residing in Spain, and entrust the management of their estates to stewards, who to subserve their own interests grind the unfortunate Peon to the dust.

"An express arrived here on Tuesday from Alvarado to Com. Perry, with information that the guerrillas had attacked that place the night before and killed a surgeon and two marines in that town. The steamers Petrita and Scorpion were immediately despatched to reinforce those in possession of the place."

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF CAPT. WELLS.

Camp Bagara, August 19, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report for the information of the colonel commanding, that on the morning of the 13th inst., in obedience to his orders, I proceeded with my command, composed of Capt. Haile's company 14th Infantry, E company of the 12th Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Wyche, and Capt. Fairchild's company of Louisiana Rangers, in all seven officers and two hundred and one rank and file. The train was composed of two ambulances, each drawn by four good horses, fit for the service in which they were employed, and nine wagons drawn by half broken down but still unbroken Mexican mules, with which it would have been difficult for me to have fulfilled my orders even if there had been no enemy to contend with. The commanding officer was not mounted and was under the mortifying necessity of dismounting a dragoon and taking a horse when circumstances were such that he could not possibly perform his duty on foot. Such was the command with which my orders required me to traverse a country and pass a bridge and fortification which no less than eight hundred men, supported by artillery, had heretofore attempted. I had not proceeded four miles from camp when it became necessary to throw out a part of my provisions; and it was then only with the aid of my infantry, and the extraordinary exertions of the active and efficient wagon master (Mr. Bodley) who accompanied the train, that the wagons could be forced up the sand hills. I reached Santa Fe and encamped for the night. The next morning I pursued the march, the enemy appearing on the flank, but evidently with no intention of attacking us. A few shots were exchanged between them and Capt. Fairchild's company, who had left the road to give chase. I arrived at Juento del Rio about nine o'clock at night and encamped. Here I judged myself to be within six miles of Major Lally's camp. The next morning I directed Capt. Fairchild to detach an officer (Lieut. Henderson) and thirteen men with orders to proceed to Maj. Lally's camp, and report my advance, provided he could prudently do so, and the distance did not exceed six miles, but by no means to go beyond that distance, but to return and report the condition of the road to me. This command was accompanied by Dr. Cooper of the army and two of the Georgia volunteers. I regret to inform you that I have not since heard of this detachment, and am ignorant of its fate. I pursued the march until about ten o'clock with difficulty getting the mules along; and at Paso La Boja, whilst the train was on the bridge, and the troops were getting water, the enemy appeared in force, in a [illegible] chaparral and commenced a [illegible] upon us, and shots were also fired from the rear. After the necessary preparations were made, I detached Capt. Haile with his company through the chaparral to gain the flank, and if possible their rear. This service was promptly and gallantly performed, whilst the command was ascending the hill. He gave them a fire which put them to immediate flight. I ordered Lieut. Morrelle, of Capt. Fairchild's company, with twenty men mounted to hold the horses near the bridge until the train had passed [illegible]. The rear, however, was not attacked at this place. We continued our march, dispersing the enemy before us, until [illegible], when, as the train was passing a bridge within two miles of Puento Nacional, the enemy opened his fire from the hills within two hundred yards of the command, the balls generally ranging too high; the fire was so promptly returned that they were soon driven from their position, and, I think, with considerable loss. Here, as I had previously intended, I ordered the troops to encamp. The wagons were placed in a safe position, the white covers taken off, the horses placed under shelter, and every thing disposed for a quiet night's rest, which my men so much required.—At three o'clock next morning I had the men under arms, and detached Lieutenant Wyche with part of his company through the chaparral to gain a position on the hill side to be ready when the enemy should advance to the attack. [illegible] break they appeared on the hill with drum beating and firing into our camp. I did not return the fire, but ordered Capt. Haile with his company to pass up the hill to the left of the road and gain their flank.—They continued their music for about twenty minutes, when Capt. Haile suddenly fired upon them and was after them with the bayonet, much to the amusement of our troops, who could see them from the opposite side of the bridge. Lieutenant Wyche had gained his position and was lying in wait, but they did not approach sufficiently near. I held the hill with my infantry until the train was ready to move. I was now within about three miles of Puento Nacional. The enemy had attacked us three times in force, and was always routed, without the loss, on our part, of a man. The only loss sustained was one horse wounded and three muskets rendered unserviceable by musket balls. It was reported to me this morning by the wagon master that one of the mule teams could proceed no farther; I was compelled in consequence to destroy my tents and leave one wagon. The other mules I had no hope of getting much beyond Puento Nacional, and had determined that if I did not find Maj. Lally near there, to destroy all the wagons and property, and with four days' provisions in the haversacks, and the mail and ammunition, and some light baggage in the ambulances, to join him by forced marches. Every thing being in readiness I commenced the march about half-past nine in the morning. Before this time I was fully satisfied that the enemy occupied Puento Nacional in force.—The tracks of unshod horses in the road left no doubt of that. My orders were positive; no discretion was allowed me, and according to my ideas of military service, I felt bound to proceed in the execution of the order, until it was proved without the possibility of a doubt that it could not be carried out. My force was too small to detach any part of it to endeavor to turn the position. The Mexicans were appearing on my flank and threatening my rear. To reconnoitre was useless—nothing could be seen. I therefore determined to draw the enemy's fire from the forts and heights, and thus discover his strength and position. I accordingly made my dispositions so as to sacrifice the least possible number of my troops. With thirty picked men under the command of Lt. Cheney, 14th Infantry, extended to six paces, I descended towards the bridge.—This detachment was ordered to keep at least one hundred yards in front of the mounted men. After the mounted men, with some interval, marched Lieutenant Wyche's company; next came the train, followed by Capt. Haile's company, who was ordered to close on and protect it, in case it should be charged. The rear guard, commanded by Lieut. Morrelle, of Capt. Fairchild's company, followed after Capt. Haile's company. I halted the command on the slope of the hill, continuing to advance myself, with Lieut. Cheney's command, hoping to draw the enemy's fire, without further exposing my troops. All was, however, still—nothing could be seen. I directed the advance to move upon the bridge—ordered up the main body and took my position in person near the bridge, where I could direct the advance or order a retreat, as the one might prove practicable or the other necessary. The rear of the command had scarcely got in motion when the enemy opened their fire from the forts and heights with muskets, escopets, and artillery, and showed themselves in such numbers and position, that I perceived at once that in passing the bridge they must necessarily inflict upon me such a loss in killed and wounded that it would be impracticable for me to advance or retire. I therefore directed the fire to be returned and the retreat commenced; and withdrew my troops from under the fire of this strong place with the loss of only four men killed and one man and two horses wounded. One of the ambulances was quickly turned and gained the top of the hill; the other, in the act of turning, had one of its horses killed, and could not be brought off. The mules were of course more unmanageable than ever, and as soon as the enemy perceived that we were retiring they concentrated their whole fire upon the train. Half the mules were almost instantly shot down and the teamsters compelled to abandon their wagons. The enemy now displayed a strong force outside the fort, and was moving to gain our rear. I now moved off my command, which had been halted at the top of the hill, just beyond the effective range of the enemy's guns, and abandoned the train which I could not possibly have brought off, nearly all the mules having been either killed or wounded, and to have blown up the ammunition or saved any thing from the wagons would have been to sacrifice men, which it was now evident I had not to spare, and would have been compelled to leave my wounded, as I had not the means of transporting them. All the property, as well as the personal baggage of the officers, was lost, and some dispatches which I ordered Capt. Haile to keep in his trunk as the safest place, were also lost. The mail intended for the army was however saved, and the only wounded man brought from the field.

The enemy's force occupying the forts I could not estimate with any degree of accuracy; it was certainly several times my own, and there was also a considerable force outside. Nothing was left now for me to do but to force my way through the enemy in the rear, and return by rapid marches to this place. The enemy appeared on every side during the day, and I was compelled to proceed with the greatest caution, always holding one hill until my infantry gained possession of the next in front, by a fatiguing march through the chaparral. This laborious duty fell principally upon Capt. Haile. I continued my march [illegible] night, but after dark I met with no further opposition from the enemy, and arrived the next morning at Santa Fe.

[illegible] I arrived and encamped at this place. In conclusion, I must be permitted to speak of the officers who so ably sustained me on this trying march: Capt. Haile, of the 14th Infantry, I had frequently to detach on laborious and dangerous service, and it was universally performed in a manner that called forth my warmest admiration. Lieut. Wyche, 12th Infantry, though sick, was with his company, and rendered important service. Lieut. Cheney, 14th Infantry, who commanded the advance on the 16th, I was compelled to place in a most dangerous position at the bridge, and his coolness and bravery were conspicuous. To Lieut. Morrelle, of Capt. Fairchild's company, and the twenty brave volunteers who composed his command, my thanks are particularly due. I had assigned him the duty of holding the heigts and protecting the rear. He selected his positions with judgment, and I frequently saw from the front his men charging and firing upon the guerrillas who were annoying the rear. Mr. Hayes, of New Orleans, accompanied the command as an amatuer, and was always a volunteer whenever dangerous or difficult service was to be performed.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. WELLS, Capt. 12th Inf.,
Commanding Detachment.

Lieut. Arthur, A. A. Adjutant General, Vera Cruz.

Our Locofoco friends tell us that the Mexican people believe the Whigs are opposed to the war, and this encourages them to hold out and protract the war! And pray who *made them* "believe" there was a party in this country favorable to them? Not the Whigs, certainly. Every Whig press in the Union has denied it. *Who* told them that there was a party in this country "traitors" and "Mexicans in heart?" The Locofocos! *Who* told them that there was a party in this country of "Mexican Whigs" and "Mexican consolers?" The Locofocos! Who told them that the Ministers of the Gospel in this country were "enemies of their country" and "tories in heart?" The Locofocos! Who told them that *the majority of the United States Senate* were "traitors" and "Mexicans," opposing the cause of their country? The Washington "Union," the organ of President Polk! Surely if these things have given them "aid and comfort," the Whigs are not to blame. If the Mexicans *do* "believe" that there is a party in this country favorable to their cause, such an impression has never been made by the Whig Press.

Washington (Pa.) Reporter.

Mr. Clay has been nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic Whig Young Men's General Committee of New York. The following is the resolution:

Resolved, That in the designation of the person for [illegible] Whig candidate for the approaching canvass, we have encountered no embarrassments, have met with no discordant opinions, and for that high and solemn trust we do not hesitate again to inscribe and blazon on our shields the much-loved and long-honored name of Henry Clay.

Gen. Neil S. Brown, Governor elect of Tennessee, is a native of Robeson county, N. C.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF A GALLANT NORTH CAROLINIAN.

In the last "New York Spirit of the Times" we find a beautiful "tribute to the memory of those gallant officers of the 1st Dragoons who fell in defence of their country in the present war." It is from the pen of the Rev. Leander Ker, Chaplain U. S. Army. We extract that part of it relating to the late lamented Capt. Burgwin:—

Death loves to strike
Where deepest he can wound;
And deepest loss his shafts inflict,
Is not the *numbers*—but the [illegible]

If, as the poet says, "death loves a shining mark," truly does the demon of war select for his victims the choicest spirits among the noble and the brave. How large and frequent have been his gleanings of this kind among the officers and men of our gallant, though little army, as if to neutralize the glory it has acquired in the present war, and as a tax upon the immortal fame of its unparalleled achievements. He has demanded, time and again, the flower and chivalry of the noble spirits that compose her gallant regiments;—on the 1st dragoons his exactions have been painfully exorbitant.

This regiment had acquired under the command of Col. Kearney, a high rank—a most enviable reputation for accomplished soldiership. The *personnel* of this regiment, *moral, intellectual* [illegible] was of the very highest [illegible] ed a living and mighty demonstration [illegible] sistless as the omnipotency of [illegible] moral and intellectual qualities [illegible] strength, glory and efficiency of the soldier. And when the war began—when the first notes of the clarion came [illegible] the breeze of the South—how ardent the enthusiasm, how uncontrollable the desire in every breast to hasten to the scene of strife, to join their brother soldiers there. But what a change has one short year wrought among and upon that gallant band, that left here so full of hope—complete with devotion to their country—ambitious of fame. Who can recall the remembrance without sad and mournful reflections, their gallant bearing—[illegible] and brilliant array, as they [illegible] out the grove that shades the parade of the fort, as the band poured forth the rich and soul-inspiring notes of our finest national airs! The very [illegible] peared to partake of the [illegible] asm of their riders, and to be eager for the battle they seemed to [illegible]. But alas! how many of those [illegible] arms are now paralyzed in death! How many of those gallant hearts, whose every pulsation was for *honor, truth* [illegible] are cold and still as the dust of the [illegible] that enshrouds their mouldering [illegible] How many of those gallant and [illegible] forms that were borne away on their [illegible] and prancing steeds, now sleep the sleep that knows no waking, and ever after the lone winds of heaven shall wail a sad requiem over their slumbering dust, while Spring, unconscious of sorrow and care, will hang her garlands around, and autumn will strew its [illegible] glories—sad emblems of mortality—on the lonely grave of the *good*, the *great* and the *brave*.

The first on the list of the gallant fallen of the 1st dragoons, who fell in battle, was Capt. John H. K. Burgwin, than whom a better or a braver man never [illegible] life to the cause of his country. A notice of this most estimable [illegible] valuable officer, is all we can here [illegible] no communication however extended [illegible] ably drawn, could do justice to his merits. He was a native of North Carolina, descended from one of the first families of the State, where his father still resides to mourn his irreparable loss.

At an early age Captain Burgwin entered West Point Academy—an institution that is equalled by none in the world, and which has imparted that high [illegible] and chivalric character to our army, which renders its officers so invincible in war and so distinguished for the gentler virtues in peace. He graduated with distinguished honors, and then entered the army, serving some years in the infantry, from which he was transferred to the 1st dragoons at its formation, in which he served until his death, which occurred on the 7th of February last, from a wound received on the 4th of that month, at the battle of Puebla de Taos, in N. M. He fell in the 37th year of his age, lamented by all, for none knew him but to love and esteem him.

The writer of this short biography, who was honored with his friendship and intimacy for several years, can say of him that there is not a virtue which adorns and elevates human character, that Captain Burgwin did not possess in its living and practical character, and the writer can as truly say, that if he possessed a single defect, he knew it not. His mind was of the first order, and highly cultivated, not only in all that pertained to his profession, but also in all that constituted the general science and literature of the times; and with the firmness and inflexibility of the soldier were combined the choicest refinement of manners, purity of sentiment, integrity of principle, and gentleness of spirit. Nature seems in him to have furnished a living demonstration of an important truth, which many are slow in receiving—that every virtue which can beautify humanity, can enter into combination with the highest virtues and noblest excellences of the soldier—and that the latter are all the better, the brighter and the nobler, when found in combination with the former.

In the language of the master poet and delineator of human character, we would say of our lamented friend,

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him, that nature might stand up
And say to *all* the world, *This was a man*."

"You call this a *carryvan*, don't you?" said our Mrs. Partington at the menagerie. "May-be it is; but I should like to know where the silks and other *costive* things are that we read of which the carryvans carry over the desarts of *Sarah* in the eastern country?"

"The elephant has them in his trunk, marm," replied the keeper.

"Then that's the reason, I s'pose, why he always carries it before him, so he can have an eye on it. But what is this animal with the large wart on his nose?"

"That is the gnu, marm."

"Mercy on me!" exclaimed Mrs. P., "this must be one of the *foreign news* that the steamer brings over; they feed 'em, I dare say, on potatoes and vegetables, and that is why breadstuffs and flour are so orful dear most always after they arrive!" and the old lady left soon after, full of new light and admiration of the monkeys.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 14, 1847.

From Gen. Scott's Army.—The news we publish this week from Gen. Scott's Army will arrest the attention of the reader. Whether it be true or not, we have no means of knowing, as nothing has been received since calculated to throw any additional light upon it. It appears to be a Mexican account, and from the disposition of that people to place every thing in the most favorable light for themselves, we might be excused for believing that the news will turn out even more favorable for Gen. Scott than is represented.

As regards the prospects of Peace, it is useless to hazard a conjecture. A very few days will perhaps enable us to form some opinion on the matter, if we do not receive news that the basis of a treaty has been agreed upon. The Picayune of the 1st, speaking of the prospect of Peace, says:—

"The desire to learn the result of the negotiations entered into between Mr. Trist and the Mexican Government is more intense even than to obtain the details of the engagements which have been fought in the vicinity of Mexico. [illegible] ... and worthless military."

The want of fidelity on the part of the Administration to its own principles, is an important fact that ought to be kept constantly before the people. We have before adverted to this subject, and noticed the entire want of principles in the Locofoco party. This feature characterises the whole history of Mr. Polk's Administration. The country is familiar with its treachery to its own principles and [illegible] on the Oregon question. The Convention that nominated Mr. Polk at Baltimore, declared that our title to the whole of the Oregon Territory was unquestionable, and the maintenance of our rights to the last jot was to be a great measure of the Administration. Mr. Polk, in his Inaugural Address, quoted these very Baltimore Resolutions, adopted the doctrine laid down by the Convention, and with as much solemnity as a man can assume pledged himself to the support of those views. Yet when the time came for him to keep his pledges, he receded entirely, and deliberately falsified his declarations, made after consideration, in his formal announcement to the country of his views.

Equally prominent with this disgraceful [illegible] is the course of the Administration with regard to the Sub-Treasury.— This exploded humbug was another bantling of the wise men of Locofocoism assembled at Baltimore, and it was tendered as an issue in the campaign with equal formality as the other questions. After their triumph they chose for awhile to keep up appearances about this scheme, and it was re-enacted as the law of the land with a great flourish of trumpets. Hard money was the only money for Mr. Polk and his satellites. They would touch no Bank paper—no drafts—nothing but the golden eagles and the silver dollars. If they wanted money where they did not have it, instead of remitting funds by bills of exchange, as might have been done for some one-half or one per cent., the Sub-Treasurer proceeded to count out the gold, packed it up in boxes, and carried it where the Government wanted it. The Locofoco journals paraded these exploits as the essence of financial wisdom, and lauded the purity of the Administration which would lend no countenance to and have no connection with Banks.

The war, however, which this Administration has begun and conducted in violation of the Constitution and for base party purposes, has created a pressing demand for money in quarters distant from the points where the treasure of the country is for the most part amassed. The greatest portion of the revenue is collected at New York, and New Orleans is the place where the war drains the money. The humbug of actually transporting the money cannot be kept up during a crisis of this sort, and the Government is forced to abandon its scheme. Yet prone to stratagem and falsehood to the last, instead of openly buying drafts on New Orleans, it carts two millions of gold out, delivers them to a man who contracts to deliver them back to New Orleans on a required day for a given premium. This contractor thereupon carts the gold to a Bank in the city of New York, buys checks on New Orleans with a part of the premium, and pockets the balance for his own use!

How profound must be the contempt of these men for the intelligence of the people, to venture on such things in the open day. Elected by a free people to the government of the greatest country of the world, it is by such shifts and trickery as this that they administer its affairs and direct its destinies.

If the people were only wise,—if, instead of trusting to the professions of their rulers, they would scrutinise their actions and hold them to a strict account—such things would at once be done with forever. An imbecile, crafty, pledge-breaking Administration could never be organized. Such men as are now at the head of this nation would sink immediately to their natural insignificance, and our country not be rendered a subject for mockery and jesting to the civilized nations of the earth.

The Responsibility of the War.— In the Carolinian of the 25th ult., in an editorial replying to the remarks we published from "Brownson's Quarterly Review," the Editor appeared to rest his main argument upon the ground that *Gen. Taylor recommended the removal of the Army to the Rio Grande*—thereby endeavoring to relieve the President from the responsibility, and to place it upon the shoulders of Gen. Taylor.

In the Observer of the 31st, we requested the Carolinian to publish the letter of Gen. Taylor recommending the removal of the Army to the Rio Grande," confessing ourselves ignorant of ever having seen it. Whereupon the Carolinian, in its No. of the 4th inst., publishes extracts from a letter of Gen. Taylor, dated "Corpus Christi, Oct. 4, 1845," and is astonished that we should call upon it "to prove what is well known."

The letter which the Carolinian publishes we do not consider and never have considered a specific recommendation on the part of Gen. Taylor. It is true, he remarks in that letter "If our government, in settling the question of boundary, makes the line of the Rio Grande an ultimatum, *I cannot doubt that the settlement will be greatly facilitated and hastened by our taking possession at once of one or two suitable points on or quite near that river.*" [The *italics* are the Carolinian's.] But why, we would ask, did Gen. Taylor think the settlement would be greatly facilitated by our taking this course? Because, "IF our government, in settling the question of boundary," made "the line of the Rio Grande an ULTIMATUM." In which event, (*the Rio Grande being made the* ULTIMATUM,) Gen. Taylor thought "our strength and state of preparation should be displayed in a manner not to be mistaken."

This attempt of the Carolinian to clear the President of all blame in this transaction, and to make Gen. Taylor the scape-goat to bear the responsibility which justly belongs to the Executive, will not answer. It cannot avail him in this case. Gen. Taylor's letter was a recommendation only so far as the President chose to consider it such, and not even then, unless our government made the Rio Grande the "*ultimatum*" in the settlement of the boundary.

Gen. Taylor had long since been informed by the War Department that his *ultimate destination* was the Western frontier of Texas, where he was to occupy a position *on or near the Rio Grande*. But so careful was he to guard against taking any improper responsibility upon himself, —so fearful was he of going beyond his instructions—that in the very letter which the Carolinian publishes, he says he does not feel at liberty to make a forward movement to the Rio Grande without authority from the War Department. Thus in effect saying to the War Department—"You have informed me that the *Rio Grande* is my *ultimate destination*. *If* you design to make that your ultimatum in the settlement of the boundary, *then* I recommend the removal of the army to that point: But as I do not know whether or not you design to make that river your ultimatum, and as Mexico has committed no overt act of hostility, I do not feel at liberty to move forward to that point without your authority."

We might go into a long argument to prove that Gen. Taylor is not responsible for the march of our army to the Rio Grande, but our time and space will not permit. We have only designed in this article to show that Gen. Taylor's letter (published in the Carolinian,) cannot be considered in the light of a specific recommendation, and this we think any reflecting man will be satisfied of who will calmly investigate all the circumstances and evidence in the case.

Call for Volunteers.—The President has agreed to accept the services of a volunteer company of Infantry, to be raised in this State, under the command of Capt. John Cameron of Orange, provided the same can be completed and officered for muster by the 10th of October next. The organization of the company will be similar to those already in service from this State. Gov. Graham as issued orders, enjoining "on all military officers of the State, to lend their aid in furtherance of this object."

The Washington Union contradicts the statement of the New Orleans Bulletin, that orders have been forwarded to Gen. Taylor, directing him to send two regiments from his command to Vera Cruz. "It is certain (says the Union,) that no such peremptory orders have been forwarded to Gen. Taylor. If he selects and sends on two regiments from his command to Vera Cruz, it is only in consequence of the discretionary orders forwarded on his own suggestion, as we have already noticed."

In regard to Gen. Taylor's resigning his command and returning to the United States, the Union says: "We are not apprised of Gen. Taylor's wishes; but it is certain that he has not yet communicated his desire to resign the command of the army, or to return to the United States."

The Telegraph.—Mr. Jas. L. Shaw, the Agent for the Southern line of Telegraph, has sent us the following copy of a letter received by him from Mr. Haley, the Contractor, requesting that it be published. Mr. Shaw remarks in his letter, that "The materials for completing the line through [illegible] await my orders in Charleston. They will be shipped immediately to Fayetteville, and the hands commence work with them as soon as they arrive, without waiting to be warmed into life by the genial rays of next Summer's sun."

[By the way, is it not a little singular that these same materials should be shipped from New York to Charleston, instead of Wilmington, when they will have to be re-shipped at Charleston, or else conveyed from thence to this place by land, a distance of over 200 miles? We should suppose that our shipping port, (the rising greatness of which even the city of New Orleans is said to be jealous!) would be better known in New York than this.]—

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Editor: In the Mercury of Saturday is an article on the subject of the Southern Telegraph Line, copied from the *Richmond Times*. The Augusta *Constitutionalist* had expressed an opinion, on the authority of the Superintendent, that the line would be completed to New Orleans by the first of January. The Times apprehends, from a conversation with Mr Vail, one of the patentees, that the information is scarcely correct, because of the difficulty of procuring "agents of the requisite aptness and intelligence, to take charge of the stations." Fault-finding is ungracious, but in a matter so nearly affecting the public interests and particularly the mercantile portion—it is a matter of duty to state the reason why the line cannot be completed and in operation at the time named. There is no lack of the requisite material for agents. The reason, however, is to be found in the fact that money is attempted to be made out of those who seek facilities to acquire "the requisite aptness;" for until *recently*, if not *now*, the process of learning was confined to one office, unless attached to a station as agents, and the sum of twenty-five dollars was exacted for the privilege, and then with no certainty of employment. The result is, that intelligence and aptness are crowded aside by money and impudence, and hence New Orleans and the intermediate points must be deprived of the early intelligence the Telegraph affords. There may be other reasons, but they are subordinate to the one stated.

TIME.

Gentlemen: I regret to notice in your paper and others, a misunderstanding in respect to the probable time of the completion of the Telegraph to New Orleans from Petersburg,—that this misapprehension appears to arise from some statements made by Mr. Vail, who signs himself the "*Superintendent of the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Line.*"

Now, being myself the sole contractor of the N. O. line from Petersburg, and never having placed Mr. Vail in any relation of superintendent to any one mile of the line within the compass of my contract; and feeling certain that he possesses very slight if any knowledge of the progress of the work, so as to speak with any authority as to the time when it will or will not be put in operation, I confess I feel surprised at both this alleged representation of delay until next Summer, and his assumed official relation to the line.

The Patentees are building that portion of the line extending from Washington to Petersburg, ultimately to be absorbed in the General Company. Mr. Vail may or may not have been made temporary superintendent of that *branch* of the work, *in behalf of the Patentees*;—if so, it is all he ought to attempt to represent *officially*. I do not think it very gracious in him to attempt to speak *in the name of the whole line*, nor interfere with my work, that is beyond his control as much as if he were a resident of the moon. There is no lack of energy, means, or despatch in the construction of my thirteen hundred miles, it being in a good state of advancement, and will be completed long before next Summer, as the work will now show over eleven hundred miles of posts already erected, in less than five months since we commenced procuring the right of way, &c.; and the idea that its operations will be delayed for want of sufficient operators of the registers, is wholly without foundation. In fact, I have facilities for qualifying operators in this city as well as elsewhere, equal to all the wants of the line, and without any such exaction of twenty-five dollars tuition, which the Charleston Mercury complains of being made by Mr. Vail.

If Mr. Vail was the only *apt* instructer in the art of writing by Lightning, the hindrances apprehended might be realized. That, fortunately, not being the fact, it is unfair to judge of the probable readiness of the New Orleans line for operation, by his single handed ability to turn out agents of the requisite aptness and intelligence to take charge of the station. In justice to myself, and to the gentlemanly conductors of the press with whom I and my agents have met along the entire line of my contract, I have felt called upon to say thus much, notwithstanding the aversion I have to seeing my name blazoned in the public prints, having always studied to avoid the same.

Most respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
JNO. J. HALEY.

City of N. York, Sept. 7, 1847.

"The Court of Pleas for Cumberland county, *were* in session this week."
North Carolinian of Saturday.

This reminds us of the individual who, when asked how he was, promptly replied: "Very well: I used to be sick last week; I'm not sick now."

Fatal Accident.—A Mr. Jno. Parker, from the North of Ireland, arrived in Raleigh with his wife and child on Tuesday last, and took lodgings at the Washington Hotel. During the night, having occasion to go down stairs, (his room being in the second story,) he by some means mistook the window for the door, as is supposed, and was precipitated therefrom some 20 or 25 feet. His groans of distress brought relief, and he was carried back to his room, where he lingered until Wednesday evening, and died.

Wm. B. Averett, the late Teller of the Branch Bank at Lynchburg, Va., who lately absconded, has been arrested in Tennessee.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

A LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers, to-day, a Letter from Gen. Taylor, responding to the meeting held in his favor, in this City, on the 3d of July last. Like every thing proceeding from his pen, it is characterised by a modesty and simplicity, always indicative of true greatness. It is very evident, however, on its face, that the General, while he does not *seek*, will not *decline* the nomination of the people all over the Union:

CORRESPONDENCE.

"Raleigh, July 5, 1847.

"To Maj. General Z. Taylor:

"Sir: In obedience to a Resolution, passed at a very large and respectable meeting held in this City on the 3d inst., respecting the next occupancy of the Executive Chair of our Republic, I have the pleasure of enclosing a copy of the proceedings of that assemblage *of the people*, and sincerely hope their perusal will afford you as much pleasure as their passage, without a dissenting voice, did your numerous friends on that occasion. We all cordially esteem your many virtues, and great abilities, and well-tried patriotism, and desire, with your approbation, to manifest our sincerity, by voting for you to fill the highest office in the gift of a *free people*. We hold in grateful remembrance your services to our common country, and are enthusiastic in your cause; because we believe the true interest of the country will be promoted by your election to the Presidency.

"With sentiments of high
esteem and respect, I am
Your obedient servant,
GEO. W. HAYWOOD."

"Headquarters, Army of Occupation,
"Camp near Monterey, Aug 2, 1847.

"Sir: The copy of the Resolutions, recently passed in the City of Raleigh, N. C., on the 3d of July, and which you were charged with communicating to me, has been, with your letter, duly received.

"Be pleased to convey to the voters of that District of N. C., my deep appreciation of the high honor they have conferred upon me in their nomination. While I am ever willing to yield to the popular will, and serve the country in any capacity to which I may be freely and unanimously called, I may be permitted to say, that I have not the assurance to believe, that my abilities are suited to the discharge of such responsible duties as rest upon the office of Chief Magistracy. My best efforts, however, will always be exercised in the cause of the country, in whatever position it may be my fortune to be placed.

"Accept for yourself, sir, my best acknowledgments for the very courteous and flattering manner in which you were pleased to communicate these Resolutions, and my wishes for your continued prosperity and health.

"I am, sir, with high respect,
Your most obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Geo. W. Haywood, Esq.,
Chairman late Public Meeting,
Raleigh, N. C."

A Veritable Brute.—We have rarely seen any thing equal to the despicable malignity of the following, from the Ohio Statesman, a Democratic paper. Any of our contemporaries who may exchange with it, we hope, will give the name 'the human name' of the fellow and pass it round, that he may receive the execration of all honest men. Thus to insult *such* a man—in *such* a manner—for *such* a cause, and under all the circumstances of the case, argues great depravity of heart.— Every respectable paper in the Union, without distinction of party, ought at once to strike him from their exchange list, and we hope every Whig paper will not fail to do so. We turn with loathing from such a creature:—*N. O. Bulletin.*

'And then might Henry Clay exclaim, 'My soul is wearied of life.' Then let him know—let him be assured—that they are no other than the just judgments of God overtaking him for his vices and iniquities. His complaint of misery was entitled to no compassion. Nay, they were sinful, because they were from a sinful source—from a mind broken and debauched by luxury and corruption. He is, therefore, the author of all his own misery, by having thrown away upon the vices and follies of the world that power of mind which God had bestowed upon him for nobler purposes.'

The N. O. Delta, in publishing the above paragraph, remarks:

Had we our will we should—

'Place a whip in every honest hand
To lash the rascal naked through the world'—

who is the author of the foregoing vile paragraph.

Integrity is the foundation of all that is high in character among mankind; other qualities may add to its splendor, but if this essential requisite be wanting, all their lustre fades.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FLUCTUATIONS IN COMMERCE, &c.

An esteemed Mercantile correspondent of this paper predicted, some time ago, and time after time repeated his predictions, that there would be a terrible decline in the prices of breadstuffs in Europe, and that the shipments from this country would result most disastrously. A great decline has accordingly taken place. The result is awful, and "the end is not yet."

It required only ordinary judgment to foresee all this. There was scarcity of food in Great Britain and France, and in consequence prices advanced materially. This advance of prices induced other countries, ours particularly, to give up their surplus of breadstuffs. This surplus being large, and a good portion of it having been congregated in Great Britain and France within the last two or three months, rapidly broke down prices about 50 per cent. All this was inevitable.— But how few of us profit by experience! It is now questionable if the country at large has been at all benefited by the late rise in the market price of breadstuffs, since late enormous losses on shipments may swallow up the early profits.

The warnings that our valued correspondent gave are being realized. The imports have been immense, and will continue so, which the administration may think advantageous to the country; but if they be of this opinion, they greatly err. While there were large exports we could stand like imports; but the account national already begins to look squally, for according to the newspaper accounts, the imports into New York alone for August exceed the exports about eight millions of dollars.

At this rate, supposing that so great a disparity could continue, we should get in debt to Europe, in one year, about one hundred millions of dollars; which, when called for in "the hard," will be no child's play. But it cannot be helped; the "Democracy" has command of the ship of State, and the Whigs are compelled to look on with folded arms.

Advice of Counsel.—There is a well-known custom prevailing in our criminal courts of assigning counsel to such prisoners as have no one to defend them. On one occasion the Court, finding a man accused of theft and without Counsel, said to a lawyer who was present:

"Mr. —— please to withdraw with the prisoner; confer with him, and then give him such counsel as may be best for his interest."

The lawyer and his client then withdrew, and in fifteen or twenty minutes the lawyer returned into Court.

"Where is the prisoner?" asked the Court.

"He is gone, your honor," said the hopeful limb. "Your honor told me to give him the best advice for his interest; and, as he said he was guilty, I thought the best counsel I could offer him was to 'cut and run,' which he took at once."

LOUIS PHILIPPE AND THE SWISS.

A Good Hit.—In the month of June, 1836, the French ambassador at Berne, the Duke de Montebello, addressed a note to the Swiss Diet, demanding, in haughty and imperative terms, the expulsion of the Italian and French refugees then sojourning in Switzerland. The tone of the note, as well as its object, excited to the highest pitch the indignation of the people. The "*Nouvelliste Vaudois*," a radical paper published at Lausanne, in the Canton of Vaud, in a long and violent article against the aggressions of France fell-a-foul of Louis Philippe, applying to that great personage the epithets of renegade, turncoat and traitor. The Duke de Montbello immediately lodged a complaint against the editor, Mr. Gaulliner, for a libel against the King, his master. The defence was, "Louis Philippe's name was not mentioned: that a 'great personage of France' was alluded to, it is true; but there were many other great personages in France to whom such appellations might apply with equal truth and justice." But the learned Judge was of different opinion, and the following judgment, now on record in the criminal court of Lausanne, was rendered:

Whereas it is impossible not to recognise his Majesty Louis Philippe under the appellations of "political apostate and turncoat;" and whereas, as regards the epithet of "traitor," it appears from Mr. Theirs' history of the French Revolution that Louis Philippe was the only French General officer who passed over to the enemy with Dumouriez: And whereas these constitute a libel: The Court condemns the said Gaulliner to a fine of fifty fracs.

Wonderful Feat.—A brick building at the corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, Boston, was moved eleven or twelve feet, on Saturday week, including the cellar and cellar-walls, upon a temporary railway, by means of jack-screws. The building was estimated at two hundred tons in weight, but scarcely a jar was felt in the process of moving—not so much as the rolling of a barrel of flour upon the floor—and the contents of the grocery store, for which it was used, were not removed, but the ordinary business continued all the while without interuption.— This is the first feat of the kind ever accomplished, and, as may be readily imagined, was a work of much difficulty. The process was to first dig the new cellar and lay a foundation wall to correspond with the old one. Upon this wall two iron bars were affixed, several inches apart, over which the building was to move on small iron rollers. Underneath the old wall a similar preparation was made. The difficulty of moving was made greater by the unevenness of the stones composing the wall, many of which were taken out, and their places substituted with others of a smooth surface. Six screws were used in the operation, which was done under the direction of Mr. James Brown, of Providence.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 13.—Steamer W. B. Meares, with Goods for Shaw & Little, T S & C Lutterloh, D Gee, Cook & Taylor, H & E J Lilly, B Rose & Son, J M Rose, E L Ellsworth, J Dodd, H Branson, J Huske & Son, G McNeill, H L Myrover & Co, C T Haigh & Son, E W Willkings, and J & T Waddill, of this place; and for J P Covington, M W McNair, Melchor & Shinpoch, R A King, Dr G W Huggins, Worth & Sanders, T Lineback, M Brown, R W Allison, Sundheimer & Co, R L Steel, J McEnnis, Cedar Falls Co, Scott & McAdoo, J & R Sloan, Richmond Co, J Winecoff & Co, N Gibson, W S Pemberton, W & G J Allen, Salisbury Co, P Evans & Son, F Friese, Beger & Maxwell, G W Brown, T C Pfohl.

Nothing later from the Army this morning.

MARRIED,

In Montgomery county, on the 2d ult., by Dr. Joseph Ewing, Mr. ALEXANDER AUTRY, of Stanly county, to Miss ELIZA THOMPSON, daughter of Elisha Thompson, Esq.

In Richmond county, on the 4th inst, by the Rev. Henry Crowson, JOHN K. GIBSON, Esq., to Miss MARGARET, daughter of John Watson, Sen., all of Richmond.

In Anson county, on the 2d inst., by Wm. Allen, Esq., the Rev. EDMUND DAVIS, of Union county, to Miss SUSAN GADDY, of Anson.

May the blessings of Heaven rest on them through life,
And he act to her as a husband and she to him as a wife.—[*Com.*

In Smithfield, Johnston county, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. P. W. Archer, Mr. WESLEY F. S. ALSTON, of Wake, to Miss EMILY M. CLIFTON, youngest daughter of Thos. C. Clifton, Esq.

O may their early vows of love,
(With the matrimonial *knot*.)
Make them ever constant prove,
And never be *forgot*. [*Com.*

DIED.

In this town, on Sunday last, at an advanced age, Mr. JOHN McKENZIE, one of the oldest citizens of this town.

In Wilkes county, on the 5th ult., after a lingering illness, Mr JAS. C. HUNT. In the death of this man society has sustained no ordinary loss. He left an affectionate wife and six flourishing children to mourn his death. Mr. H. was well beloved by all who knew him. To his family, he was the kind husband, father and master, and to his neighbors he was the honest, amiable, liberal, and beloved citizen. He was a professor of christian religion, and no doubt the loss to his friends is his eternal gain. L.

In Pittsborough, on the 4th inst., JOSEPH RAMSEY, Esq., in the 52d year of his age. Mr. Ramsey was one of the most useful citizens of Chatham county. He had represented his county in the Senate of the State Legislature for many years, and was also a member of the State Convention which framed our present Constitution.

Near Leesville, Robeson county, on the 31st ult., of bilious remittent fever, in the sixth year of her age, ORRA PAMELA WELLS, eldest daughter of Wm. B. Sr. and Mary W. Thompson. She was a dutiful and an affectionate child, much beloved by her parents, and greatly esteemed by a numerous circle of relatives and friends, whom she leaves to mourn her irreparable loss. Death never has plucked a fairer flower. Her medical attendant performed his duty with fortitude; but no skill of his, when the great summons was given for her to go thence, could stay the ruthless grasp of the fell monster Death. But she is not like the bud that is nipped by the untimely frost, that dies to live no more. Though her mortal remains now lie cold in the silent tomb, yet there is that immortal part, which we truly hope is wafted on angels' wings, to that

"Land of pure delight,
Where saints immortal dwell."

which must be a balm to heal the wounded hearts of her parents and friends, and leaves them not to sorrow as those who have no hope. May they receive abundantly of those divine comforts and consolations, which God alone can give.—[*Com.*

☞ The Carolinian will please copy.

Near Cotton Gin P. O., Mississippi, on the 1st inst., JAMES CORNELIUS DALRYMPLE, only son of Jas. S. & Cherry G. Dalrymple, formerly of Moore county, N. C., aged 5 years and 7 days.

The brightest flower that graced the morn,
E'er noonday blasted, withered, gone;
A gem too chaste for Earth and Time,
Call'd to a more congenial clime. *Com.*

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 2.—Brig Six Brothers from Saco, Maine. 3.—Schrs. C. D. Ellis from St. Croix, R. W. Brown from N. York. 5.—Fr. Barque Havre & Martinique from Martinique, Barque Dudley from Garden Key, Fla. 7.—Brigs Wm. L. Jones from Charleston, New York from Tampico; Barque Edward from Charleston; Schrs. A F. Thorn from New York, Jeroleman from Philadelphia. 8.—Brigs Rowland from Guadalupe, Orchilla from Martinique; Schr. Pearl from Jacksonville. 9.—Schrs. A. J. DeRosset from New York, Thorn from ditto.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Sept 14.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 50	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	40 a 42	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	10½ a 11	Oats,	30
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	12	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	60 a 65	Salt, bu.,	60
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1 75
Flour,	4½ a 5	Wheat,	85 a 90
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	35
Pork,	5	Beeswax,	24 a 25
Peas,	50 a 60	Rags,	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			8½ cents
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,			18 "

REMARKS.—No change to notice in our market. Produce in good demand at quotations.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine 2 85 to 2 90. Tar 1 85. Spirits 40. Mill Timber 6 00 to 7 00. Lumber is firm and transactions small. Bacon scarce, at 10 to 11½. Corn 75 to 85—scarce. Fayetteville Flour is getting scarce, and sells readily at 6 25 to 6 75, in small lots. Lime $1 per cask.

At Cheraw, Cotton 12 cts. Bacon 9½. Corn 50. Flour 4 50 to 5 00.

At Charleston, Cotton 10¼ to 12¼.

At New York, 10,000 bales Cotton changed hands in five days, and prices are a little favorable. Flour 5 25 to 5 50. Corn 68 to 72.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,774,638 bales, against 2,091,257 last year.

VAUABLE LAND
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Clerk and Master for the County of Moore, by virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity of said County, will on the 26th day of October next, at the Court House door in the Town of Carthage, sell the following described Tracts of LAND, situated in Moore county, and belonging to the Estate of the late John B. Kelly, dec'd, to-wit:—

3000 acres, more or less, on either side of McLendon's Creek, within three miles of the town of Carthage, the Plantation on which the said John B. Kelly resided preceding his death. Said farm is of great value, embraces some five hundred acres of rich low grounds, a large portion of which is in a high state of cultivation, and admirably adapted to the cultivation of grain of all kinds, and a large portion of the up lands are well suited to the growth of cotton. The Dwelling house upon said farm is a large two story building, nearly new built, out of the best materials, and well painted. The Kitchen, Smoke-house, Barn, Stables, and Negro houses, are all large, admirably constructed for the purposes for which they are respectively intended, and comparatively new.— Upon the farm are very valuable Grist and Saw Mills, that have cost the Estate much money, and are now being completed. The situation is healthy, pleasant, and every way desirable.

Also, 3½ lots in the Town of Carthage, upon which is erected a Store-house, and some other buildings.

Also, 300 acres of Land, more or less, on the waters of Wet Creek, in the said County, adjoining the lands of Angus Morison (Elder) and others.

Also, 400 acres, more or less, on Mill Creek, adjoining the lands of John Morison and others.

Also, 200 acres, more or less, known as the McCaskill Lands.

Also, 200 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of A. C. Curry, James Monk, and others, on the waters of Dunham's Creek.

☞ The sale will be made on a credit of twelve months. Purchasers will be required to give bond and approved sureties.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.
80-ts

Carthage, Sept. 4, 1847.
[Pr. adv. $5 25.]

4000 LBS. SUPERIOR BACON, Hams, Sides, and Shoulders, for Sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to
B. ROSE & SON.
Sept. 14, 1847. 80-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have now received their Fall and Winter Stock of GOODS, and would be glad to see their friends or supply their orders. We have a heavy stock of

GROCERIES,
Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery,

All of which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.
COOK & TAYLOR.
Sept. 14, 1847. 80-tf

MORE TIME.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received a large assortment of FASHIONABLE

WATCHES & JEWELRY,

Among which may positively be found some of the CHEAPEST and Handsomest Watches & Jewelry that has ever been offered for sale in this market. Without enumerating the various articles and their respective prices, call and see for yourselves if the above assertion is not true.

Gentlemen call and have your Watches neatly repaired and warranted.
JOHN M. BEASLEY.

ALSO,

Fine Double-barrelled GUNS; Revolving and various other kinds of PISTOLS; Military Goods; Fine Pocket Knives; Accordeons; Perfumeries; Violins; Flutes; Fifes; Music Boxes; Violin and Guitar Strings; fine Razors and Straps; large lot of Silver Spoons, Gold Pens, &c. &c.
J. M. B.
August 21, 1847. 80-tf

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed in Trust, executed by Wm. A. Moody to me for certain purposes, I shall sell to the highest bidder, in Rockingham, Richmond county, on Friday and Saturday, the 24th and 25th inst., a large Stock of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery,
Furniture of all kinds and qualities, Horses, Wagons, Carriages, Harness, &c.

ALSO, all his REAL ESTATE, consisting in part of a neat DWELLING HOUSE and LOT on Main street.

If the whole of said Property be not exhausted in satisfying the conditions of said Deed, the sale will be continued until all is disposed of, for the benefit of T. Moody and others, to whom a second trust of said property has been made by the said Wm. A. Moody.

Terms made known on day of sale.
FRANCIS A. TERRY, Trustee.
Rockingham, N. C., Sept. 8, 1847. 80-2w
[Pr. adv. $1 25.]

25 *Valuable Negroes*
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as the Administrator of the late John B. Kelly, and by virtue of a Decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Moore County, will on the 26th day of October next, at the Court House in the town of Carthage, sell Twenty-five valuable and likely NEGROES, belonging to said estate. A credit of six months will be given, upon purchasers complying with the terms of the sale.

ALEX'R KELLY, Adm'r.
Carthage, Sept. 6, 1847. 80-6w

P. S. It is possible that but a part of the above-named property will be sold.
[Pr. adv. $2 10.]

A CARD.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his HOUSE AND LOT, situated in the centre of the village of Lexington, N. C. The said Property will be sold low, as the subscriber wishes to leave soon for the North. A medical gentleman, who wishes an extensive practice, will find it a desirable location. The practice will average from $1200 to $1800 per annum. Possession will be given whenever desired, and terms made easy for the purchaser. Any further information relative to the above, will immediately be attended to by addressing the subscriber.

B. H. WHITNEY.
Lexington, September 5, 1847. 80-6w

The most Brilliant Lottery ever drawn in the United States.

$100,000, $40,000, $20,000.

200 Prizes of $2,000, amounting to $400,000,
Being the lowest three Number Prizes.
The 1st and 2d drawn numbers, $1,000! The 2d and 3d, or 3d and 4th drawn numbers, $500!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 8, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, the 30th day of October, 1847, under the superintendence of Commissioners.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 grand Prize of $100,000, 1 of 40,000, 1 splendid Prize of $20,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 12,075, 5 splendid Prizes of 10,000, 5 of 5,000, 5 of 4,000, 200 Prizes (lowest three numbers) of 2,000, 63 Prizes (1st and 2d drawn numbers) of 1,000, 126 Prizes (2d and 3d, or 3d and 4th drawn nos.) of 500, 126 Prizes (4th and 5th, or 5th and 6th drawn nos.) of 250, 126 Prizes (6th and 7th, or 7th and 8th drawn nos.) 150, 3717 of 80, 23,436 of 40.

Price of Tickets.—Wholes $40, Halves $20, Quarters $10, Eighths $5.

Certificates of Packages, in the above Magnificent Scheme, can be had as follows:

A certificate of a package of		25 Wholes,	$500 00
Do.	do.	25 Halves,	250 00
Do.	do.	25 Quarters,	125 00
Do.	do.	25 Eighths,	62 50

A certificate of a package of wholes entitles the holder to all over $408 nett that may be drawn by the twenty-five tickets named therein. Certificates of halves, quarters, and eighths in proportion.

This Grand Scheme is the most attractive one that has ever been drawn in the United States, and is well worthy of the attention of adventurers. *The lowest prize that can be drawn by a ticket having on it three of the drawn numbers, is $2,000!—and any ticket having on it the 1st and 2d drawn numbers only, will be entitled to a prize of $1,000!*

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Magnificent Scheme, will be promptly attended to, and an account of the drawing will be sent immediately after it is over to all who may order tickets from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. Maury & Co., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

Opinion and Experience of the Editor of the Richmond News and Star, Dec. 8, 1845.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY Is constantly advertised in our columns. We feel bound to say that we put little faith generally in your cure-specifics and nostrums—much less in your cure-alls. But a familiar use of this medicine for six or seven years past—during which time the editor who writes this has at intervals suffered with acute asthma, and he writing not so much for the benefit of the proprietors, as for that of those who are afflicted with that distressing disease, takes pleasure in saying that he has invariably found it beneficial to him, and in every case where it has been used promptly at the first indication of an attack, with entire and prompt relief. From having also observed it tried by others, he is of opinion that it is worthy of the confidence of the public.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just returned from New York, with a fine assortment of **GOODS** in his line, which he invites the public to call and examine before purchasing. Among his assortment may be found the following articles:

GOLD AND SILVER LEVER

WATCHES,

Gold and silver l'Epine ditto; Patent Vertical do; Verge do; Gold Guard Fob and Vest Chains; Silk and Mohair Chains; Steel Chains; Gold, Silver, Steel, and Brass Keys; Gold Slides; Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacles; Ear Rings; Breast Pins and Finger Rings; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold Pens; Bracelets; Gold Lockets; Silver Butter Knives; Plated do; Gold and Silver Tooth Picks; Gold Snaps; Silver Combs; Silver Head Ornaments; Pearl Salt and Mustard Spoons; Bone do; Razors; Knives and Scissors; Steel Reticules; Clasps for ditto, and Purses; Silk Purses; Hair and Tooth Brushes; Dressing Combs; Silver-plated Cake Baskets; Silver-plated Candlesticks; Silver-plated Snuffers and Trays; Steel Snuffers and Trays; Britannia Tea Pots; Sugar Bowls and Milk Pots; Back-gammon Boards; Violin Strings; &c. &c.—All of which will be sold as low as they can be purchased in any market.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry.

EDWIN GLOVER, Hay street, a few doors above the Market.

August 21, 1847. 78-3m

NEW BOOKS.

TUPPER'S Crock of Gold, 40 cents; Longfellow's Poems, 50; Alison's Miscellanies, 1 50; Nest of Iron, 15; Quarter Race in Kentucky, &c 50; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Young Ladies, 50; Coleridge's Letters, Conversations, &c 25; Jane Taylor's Poems, 50; Juvenile Budget, 50; Mackenzie's Own Book, 90; Great Events, 80; Fireside Friend, 80; Scenes in Nature, 50; Life of Christ, 80; Practical Education, 1 00; Book of the Feet, 50.

April 29. E. J. HALE.

Received pr. Steamer Evergreen,

5 BBLS. CRUSHED SUGAR,
1 qr. cask pure French Brandy,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto fine Pouchong do.
2 casks London Porter, in pt. and qt. bottles,
3 bags Pepper.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

June 1, 1847. 66-tf

A few quarter casks of fine old London Particular Madeira WINE, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

April 13, 1847. 58tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

Marble Factory.

BY GEORGE LAUDER,

Nearly opposite the Post Office,
Fayetteville, N. C.

47-1y

FISH.

80 BBLS. No. 1 Halifax HERRINGS,
20 do. No. 2 MACKEREL.
Just received by HALL & HALL.
March 27. 56tf

LAMP OIL.—Best Winter strained bleh'd Sperm Oil, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Jayne's Expectorant, for Coughs &c. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

44

To Timber Makers.

THE Subscribers will continue to prosecate the duties of their office as Inspectors of Timber, as heretofore, under the firm of Mathews & Cashwell.

T. MATHEWS,
D. CASHWELL.

Wilmington, Nov. 16, 1846. 37tf

GREAT

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Comparison in a few articles of the former and present rates:

	Former.	Present.
Box Goods, cubic foot,	8	7
Salt, sack,	30	25
Salt, coarse Lv., bus.,	10	8
Iron, ton,	3 00	2 50
Coffee, per sack,	30	25
Sugars, per 100,	17½	15
Castings, per 2000 lbs.,	5 00	4 00

We continue to run our usual number of Boats. The Evergreen to did but one trip during all the last dry season. She is unquestionably the lightest draught of water, 17 inches, running on the river. Our present terms for receiving and forwarding goods, as follows:

Receiving and forwarding in Wilmington free of commission for the same. All goods consigned to us in Fayetteville, on freight up the river, 15 per per cent. We have fine safe Warehouses at the river, where they may be stored, so as to save one-half the hauling. Produce down the river shipped free of commissions.

Passage $4 up and down.

This arrangement to take effect after 20th inst.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent
Henrietta S. B. Co.

Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

NOTICE.

THE business of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, prior to the 15th inst., will be settled by Mr. John Waddill, Jr. of this place.

H. L. MYROVER, Pres't.

Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

Barley, Sago, and Arrow-root, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Gray's Ointment, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

44

SUMMER CLOTHING.

A NEW SUPPLY received this day. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1, Granite Buildings.

July 12, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED,

FINE and Long Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, from Spanish, Natural and Sweet leaf, manufactured at "Mount Ida," Troy, N. Y. For Sale by JNO. M. ROSE.

March 23, 1847. 55-tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

To Engineers and Surveyors.

FOR SALE, cheap, a second hand Theodolite, complete, and in good order. Also, a Surveyor's Compass and Chain. Apply to

June 22, 1847. E. J. HALE.

Blanks of all kinds.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

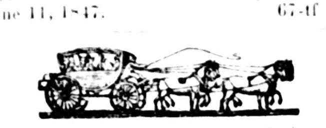
Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1847. 67-tf



Express Mail Line

FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gaston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.

July 1847. 71-tf

Bay Water and Florida Water, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE,

A VERY superior article. For sale by J. & T. WADDILL.

June 28. 69tf

Henry's Magnesia, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

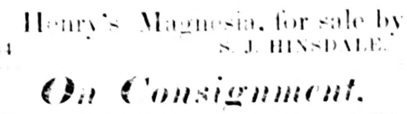
44

On Consignment.

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, fine and common brands, neatly put up in whole and half boxes, for sale at Factory prices, adding the transportation, by

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 17, 1847. 63-tf



Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best criterion of his ability.

Mr. B. returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Room, 4 door West of Briggs's Hotel.

☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of

J. L. BRYAN.

April 17, 1847. 60tf

MERCHANTS

STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches.
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES.
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
Flat Boats—BEN BERRY.
ODD FELLOW.
MIKE CRONLY.
WASHINGTON.
T. J. CURTIS.
READY MONEY.
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C. offer the above Line of Boats, on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late revision and reduction of Freights.

Their new Steamer Rowan now draws only 17 inches water. When she undergoes some alteration in machinery, her draft is calculated at 14 to 16 inches, which will make her the lightest boat navigating the waters of any river in the Southern country. This Company flatter themselves that they have it now in their power to offer the most complete line of Boats that has ever been on the Cape Fear, and one that will do the freighting business with regularity and despatch *on all stages of the water*. They have, in connection with the Henrietta Company of this place, reduced the freights to the tariff as in printed rates. Neither of the Boating concerns deemed themselves able to reduce the freights and still do the forwarding business in this place free of charge, and consequently this Company have given it up, with the conviction, that the Forwarding Merchants of our town can do it more justice than a boating concern.

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place *free of commissions*—all other charges made to the shipper.

The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th instant.

Passage $3, both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter count all freight cash, or interest added.

Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and on that he flatters himself to be equal to any—being in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.

Oct. 12, 1846. 32tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received the largest and most general assortment of

CHAIRS

Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct 19, 1846 33tf

On Consignment,

100 BOXES "Lash's" Cigars.
5 Bbls. "Lash's" Rye Whiskey, distilled 18 months since. For Sale by
JNO. M. ROSE.

March 23, 1847. 55-tf

STEAMER RICHLAND.

This light draught and substantially built Boat is now undergoing a thorough examination, and will be fully repaired and ready for active business the ensuing Fall. Capt. Brock has engaged Mr. Hall T. McGee, on Boyce & Co's wharf, Charleston, to act as Agent of this Boat, who will particularly attend to receiving and forwarding all Goods consigned to his care, to be shipped by this Boat, free of any charges for receiving and forwarding:—so that the shippers will only be charged with the actual expenses paid out by the Agent on their goods. Mr. McGee will also forward all cotton and produce shipped by this Boat free of charges for receiving and forwarding.

Capt. Brock has been for the last three years actively and successfully running this Boat from Charleston to this place: and whilst he tenders his sincere thanks to a generous public for the support and encouragement he has received, he confidently appeals to them for a continuation of their liberal support, and assures them, if the most unremitted attention to business, with the greatest desire to please those who patronise him, will insure success, he feels assured he will deserve it.—And now that he has relieved the shipper from the heavy charge of receiving and forwarding in Charleston, he thanks this will be an additional reason with the shipper to patronize his Boat.

D. S. HARLLEE, Agent.

Cheraw, July 6. 72-9w

Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Comstock's ditto, Jayne's ditto, Dead Shot for Worms. 44 For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

NEW AND CHEAP SPRING GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

New style Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Calicoes, well assorted,
Balzorines and Printed Lawns,
Gingham Muslin Robes,
Tarlton do do.,
Silk and Muslin Scarfs,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Ditto Sheeting, 3 yards wide,
350 pieces Pantaloon Stuff, assorted,
Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets,
Lace Edging and Quiling,
Merino Cassimeres and Kentucky Jeans,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,
75 cases Boots and Shoes,
3-4 to 12-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Alpacas, silk and cotton warp.

With many other Goods—all of which being purchased for *Cash* by the package, will be offered by wholesale or retail, as cheap or cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be had in this State.

March 29, 1847. 56tf

FOR SALE,

1 PAIR OF TIMBER WHEELS, with Log Chains, complete. Also, a 3 or 4 horse WAGON.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 27, 1847. 60tf

POTASH, first quality, for making Soap, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Olive Oil Soap, for chapped hands, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD return his thanks to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage bestowed, and would inform them that he is now receiving his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

In the South West corner of the Market Square, which he is prepared to sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in this market.

Amongst his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's fine calf skin Boots; water-proof, kip, and stogy. Ladies' Walking and Over-shoes; with a good assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Silk, Nutria, Brush, and Coney Hats; Youths' fancy Fur and Wool Hats; Men's Sporting, Glazed, and Wool Hats.

With a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Guard Caps; fine Shetland, Seal, Fur, Coney, Mask, Plush, Selet, and Glazed Caps, cheap for cash. J. C. T.

Oct. 20, 1846. 34tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their Spring and Summer supply of GOODS, embracing a great variety of

Staple and Fancy GOODS,

Which they offer at low prices.

April 5, 1847. 57-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nauseau is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

FLOUR AND BACON.

NEW FLOUR by the barrel or at retail.
10,000 lbs. BACON. For sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.

July 12, 1847. 74tf

French Gelatine and Isinglass, for Jellies, &c. for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Linseed Oil, and Copal Varnish, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec. 28. 43-tf

Received on Consignment,

33 BAGS Rio Coffee,
3 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
15 bbls. N. E. Rum,
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 22, 1847.

Hops, Mustard, and Sweet Oil, of prime quality, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec. 28. 43-tf

CHEAP copy of Headley's Sacred Mountains, $1 25, half price. Peter Parley's Pictorial History of the United States, with Questions in the book, 75. Do. of England, 75. Do. of France 75. Adventures of Capt. John Smith, Founder of the Colony of Virginia, 50. Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry, 25. The Way to Live Well, and to be Well while we Live, a new Cookery Book, by Mrs. S. J. Hale, 50. Voice of Flowers, by Mrs. Sigourney, 37. The Weeping Willow, by the same, 37. Received by

E. J. HALE.

Sage, Cayenne, and Black Pepper, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

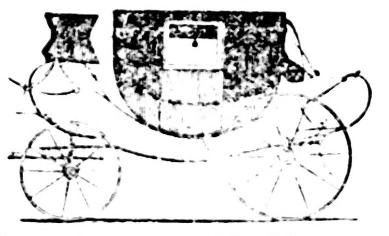
FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 1, 1847.

100,000 ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorized to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76t

Cologne Water, by the gallon or quart, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

200 CASKS Thomastown LIME, in excellent order, and of superior quality, just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

July 5, 1847. 70-tf

1600 SACKS Liverpool SALT,
2000 bushels do. Rock Alum do,
75 hhds. new crop Molasses,
100 bbls. No. 3 Nova Scotia Mackerel,
20 bbls. No. 1 and 2 Herrings,
Sugar, Coffee, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats, Flour, Brandy, Whiskey, &c &c.
We buy all sorts of Country Produce.
J. & T. WADDILL.

April 20, 1847. 59tf

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their supply of **GOODS**, consisting of

Black Cloths; bl'k and fancy Cassimeres; brown Linen and Drillings; coat Checks; white Marseilles Vestings; col'd ditto; Vest Shapes; fancy Prints; 2d Mourning ditto; plaid Ginghams; printed Lawns; green Braze; linen Lawn; white and red Flannel; Apron Checks; Bed Ticking; bleh'd Shirtings; fine brown ditto; cotton table Cloths; birds eye Diaper; Book, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslin; check and plain white Cambric; linen cambric Hdkfs; silk ditto; Ladies' white and bl'k cotton Hose; Misses ditto; Gents ½ Hose; black stay Binding; Coats' spool Cotton; black and col'd flax Thread; knitting Cotton; linen Tapes; white and black Cord; vest and suspender Buttons; fine Ivory Combs; dress Combs; black and col'd sewing Silk; black Crapes; Hat ditto; black and col'd Ribbons; 7-4 nett Shawls; Mouslin Delain ditto; Satin fig'd ditto; Plaid ditto; Braze Scarfs; Ladies' Cravats; Gents. black Silk ditto; corded Skirts; Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; Palm Leaf Hats;—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

MALLETT & HUSKE, Green st.
One door North of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son.

April 5, 1847. 57-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, July Sessions, 1847.

Gabriel Russel and wife Mary, Clayton Steed and wife Nancy, William Ingram and wife Lenora, Joel Hearne, and Stephen Hearne, *vs.* Thomas Hearne and wife Disey, George Hearne. The heirs at Law and distributees of Dexy Patton, dec'd, whose names are unknown to the Petitioners, and Rowland Harris and Elizabeth.

PETITION FOR SALE OF NEGROES.

IN this case, it is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, as to the Defendants, they not being inhabitants of the State, that they may come forward at the next term of this Court, to be held at Troy, on the 1st Monday in October next, and show cause, if any they have, why the negro property belonging to the Estate of Dexy Hearne shall not be sold for division and partition, otherwise a decree will be made at said Court to sell the same.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Troy, the 1st Monday in July, A. D. 1847, and in the 72d year of American Independence.

NATH'L KNIGHT, Clerk.

Pr. adv. $4 00. 76-6w

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Hybart was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned, the Executors therein named. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those holding claims against the Estate, are also requested to present them to the Executors as early as practicable.

ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

FOR RENT.

THE **OREGON HOTEL**, at Liberty Point. Possession given 1st June. Apply soon to W. S. MULLINS.

May 14, 1847. 63-tf

SPLENDID WHISKEY.

JUST received, superior old Monongahela Rye Whiskey, the best article ever offered in the market. JNO. M. ROSE.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

JOHN C. LATTA.

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

GENERAL AGENT,

Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35-Y

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves in business under the Firm of

COOK & TAYLOR,

And have now on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, all of which they will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for country produce.

JAMES G. COOK,
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, June 1847. 68-tf

JOURNEY ROUND THE WORLD.

SIR George Simpson's Journal of his Overland Journey round the World, $2. Omoo: A Narrative of Adventures in the South Seas, by H. Melville, the popular author of Typee, $1 25. Alice Gordon; or the uses of Orphanage, by Jos. Alden, D. D. Tancred, or the New Crusade, by D'Israeli, 25. Illustrated Life of Gen. Scott, 25. Quarter Race in Kentucky, &c. 50. Etiquette for Gentlemen, 50. Flora's Lexicon; Mitchell's Geography, &c. &c. Just received.

May 17. E. J. HALE.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE Brandreth Pills *give strength* for weakness—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal* reference to thousands who have been restored from a bed of sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailing. These cases are continually occurring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

June 22, 1847. 69-4m

NOTICE.

AN exhibit of the Drayman's Book will be required by us in settlement of Drayage.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 20, 1847. 59tf

GREAT MAIL LINE TO THE NORTH,

Via Petersburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Washington City.

TRAVELLERS going North, are hereby informed that the above Line is *the only daily line, the most expeditious line, and the only certain line.*

Passengers leaving Petersburg by this line, daily at 5½ A. M., arrive at Baltimore to tea, at Philadelphia in the course of the night, and at New York by 12 A. M. the next day, being a business day, *and sometimes two days, in advance* of Travellers by the River and Bay Boats, and are, moreover, exempt from all risks of sea sickness and storms, as by the James River and Bay Line.

FARE BY THIS ROUTE.

From Petersburg to Baltimore,	$7 50
" Baltimore to Philadelphia,	3 00
" Philadelphia to New York by the early morning line,	3 00

In addition to the above line, the Companies on the Great Mail route have, on *Mondays and Thursdays*, a second most delightful line, *by way of Acquia Creek and mouth of Potomac.*

Passengers by this last line, go by the Great Mail line as far as Acquia Creek, where they take the swift and beautiful Steamer *Powhatan*, Capt. C. W. Gunnell, which leaves Acquia Creek immediately on the arrival of the Cars from Richmond, and reach Baltimore some hours in advance of Passengers by the James River and Bay Line, *and at the same expense.* Passengers by this last line, equally avoid the dangers of sea sickness and the uncertainty of the wide and rough portion of the Bay, between Old Point Comfort and the mouth of Potomac, and make the trip between Acquia Creek and Baltimore in a *splendid Steam Boat unsurpassed in strength, beauty or comfort.*

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the office of the Richmond and Petersburg Rail Road Company in Petersburg, or at the Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail Road Company, in Richmond, to the Ticket Agent.

Richmond, Va., July 1, 1847. 71-3m

J. N. BAIRD.

Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has returned from the North, and will now be happy to wait on all who may require his services.

He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of what he can perform, confidently relying upon his operations—they being the best test of his capability.

Dr. B. returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.

He may at all times be found in Fayetteville, when not professionally engaged out.

All orders from the country will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

June 26, 1847. 69 tf

Cape Fear Lands for Sale.

THE Subscriber has permanently settled in Warren County, and now offers for sale his Tract of Land in Chatham County, on the South side and immediately on the Cape Fear River, one half mile above Avent's Ferry, and three miles below Haywood, containing between eight and nine hundred acres. The greater part of this Tract is RICH BOTTOM LAND, adapted to Tobacco, Cotton, Corn, Wheat, and Oats, &c. There is enough open land to work twelve or fifteen hands to advantage, the most of which has been resting for the last five years, and is now in a fine state for making good crops. Terms will be made accommodating, and possession given in time for sowing fall crops.

Mr. Obadiah Farrar, who lives on the land, will show it to any person who may be disposed to purchase, and I can be addressed at Warrenton, N. Carolina, on the subject.

M. T. HAWKINS, Jr.

June 10, 1847. 70-tf

RED CLOVER SEED, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

June 8. 14-tf

Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge,

OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly concentrated and Chemically combined preparation, capable, from the promptitude of its action, of clearing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THE exceeding small quantity of this medicine required to test the existence of worms or to remove every one from the system, its operating in a few hours, together with its great certainty of effect, constitute it one of the most brilliant discoveries of the age. It seldom needs to be repeated, and never to be followed by any other purge; therefore in urgent cases, as those of FITS, SPASMS or CONVULSIONS, caused by worms, its unrivalled superiority is manifest. Few medicines are better calculated to improve the health of children, even where no worms exist; as it removes those masses of crudities that line and closely adhere to the stomach and bowels, giving rise to symptoms that counterfeit every variety of worm-disease. Though prompt and certain in its operation, it is perfectly safe and adapted to the tenderest age. Price 25 cents per vial.

Prepared by Dr. H. F. Peery, and sold by established Agents in most of the principal cities and towns throughout the United States and Canadas.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

May 27, 1846 26tf

THE ORATORS OF FRANCE—illustrated.

A SUPPLY of this new work, translated by a member of the New York Bar, with an essay by J. T. Headley. Also a further supply of Napoleon and his Marshals; Washington and his Generals. Just rec'd, and for sale by

August 14, 1847. E. J. HALE.

Washington and his Generals—complete.

VOL. 2 of this popular work of Headley received, for sale separately or with the volume.

Also, Headly's Napoleon and his Marshals.

Taylor and his Generals.

Just received, Lives of Gen Taylor and the Generals engaged in the Mexican War. 25 cents.

Also, a cheap Life of Taylor. 15 cents.

Also, Pictorial Life of Gen. Scott.

Also, St. Giles and St. James, by Douglas Jerrold, 40 cents. Count of Monte Cristo. Scourge of the Ocean, 25. Young Lady's Friend, 90. 80. Alexander's Bible Dictionary, $1. American Veterinarian, 60. English Churchwomen of the 17th Century, 60. Typee, $1. School Books, &c.

July 5. E. J. HALE

Thyme, Summer Savory, and Sweet Marjorem, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE

DR. LE ROY'S

VEGETABLE

Universal PILLS,

Are a Strengthening, Purgative, and

fying Tonic.

THESE Pills have become nary and immediate to persons suffering which the human frame is

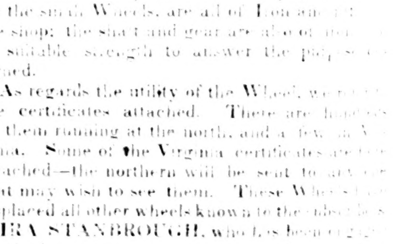
They are particularly who are afflicted with Complaints there is no less so instructed correcting the stomach

They are acknowledged who are using them pleasant in their operation and efficient who once makes trial willing to be without them their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

S. J. HINSDALE,

Apr'l 12 1847.



HOWD'S

UNITED STATES

PATENT WATER WHEEL.

THE subscribers having purchased United States Water Wheel Company exclusive right of making, B. Howd's Patent Cast Iron Wheel, in that portion of Virginia the James River, and east of the Blue North Carolina—This, therefore, is to persons that may be interested within said territory, that they hold readiness to accommodate all persons that wish their water power liberal terms. Our patterns have been proved, that a competent put the wheels in operation. The for the small Wheels, are all of Iron the shop; the shaft and gear are of suitable strength to answer the signed.

As regards the utility of the Wheel, the certificates attached. There are of them running at the north, and a ginia. Some of the Virginia certificates attached—the northern will be sent that may wish to see them. These displaced all other wheels known to the

IRA STANBROUGH, who has been for the last seven years in putting competent to undertake the most

The price of the above named Wheels reduced about one-third since the subscribers, and we feel confident that able to give satisfaction to all that

For further particulars, address scribers, at Petersburg, Va., or Mr. our Agent, Fayetteville, N. C., who all orders with despatch.

URIAH WELLS,
IRA STANBROUGH

May 20, 1847. 64-3m

CERTIFICATES.

Mr. Ira Stanbrough, of the State of New has put in operation for the Battersea turing Company in this place, one of Patent Water Wheels, 7 feet in diameter, inch buckets, under the following The mills contain 2,700 Throstle and Spindles, 90 Looms and all necessary which have been driven by two Breast each 12 feet long by 13 diameter, under a and fall of about 11 feet, but the location subject to back water, these wheels did not to advantage. Mr. Stanbrough having great fidence in his Wheel, not only that it viate the difficulty with back water, but he willing to guarantee that it would drive machinery and save one-third the water and having executed to the company a $2,000 for that purpose, it was determined him make the trial, which I am happy to resulted very satisfactorily, and that he has and fully fulfilled his contract, and I commend his wheel to public notice.

J. B. VARNUM,
Agent for the company.

Petersburg, November 17, 1845.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 1845.

This certifies that the Howd Wheel I my mill eighteen months since, that ground trial, 20 bushels of corn per hour, has worked well and convinced me so fully that it is the best wheel driven by the force of water, that I have determined to put up another the present

WILLIAM MURRAY.

SHADWELL MILLS, Albemarle co., Va.
March 15, 1847.

This is to certify that I have had put in at my cotton mill, at the place aforesaid, containing 2,040 spindles, 3 dozen Looms and one section of woollen Machinery, one of S. B. Howd's Patent Water Wheels, 5 feet diameter, 18 inch depth bucket under a head of 20 feet; that the said wheel has been in operation about six months, and from the improvement so far made, I regard it a valuable acquisition to the establishment.

JOHN TIMBERLAKE.

The subscriber has also a very large Machine Shop and Iron Foundry, employing daily sixty hands and is well prepared to execute, to order, all kinds of Mill Gearing, Tobacco Presses, Flattening Mills, Steam Engines, Farming Implements, &c.

URIAH WELLS